THE UNITED STATES

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN.

MISSOURI VOLUME.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY:
UNITED STATES BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1878.

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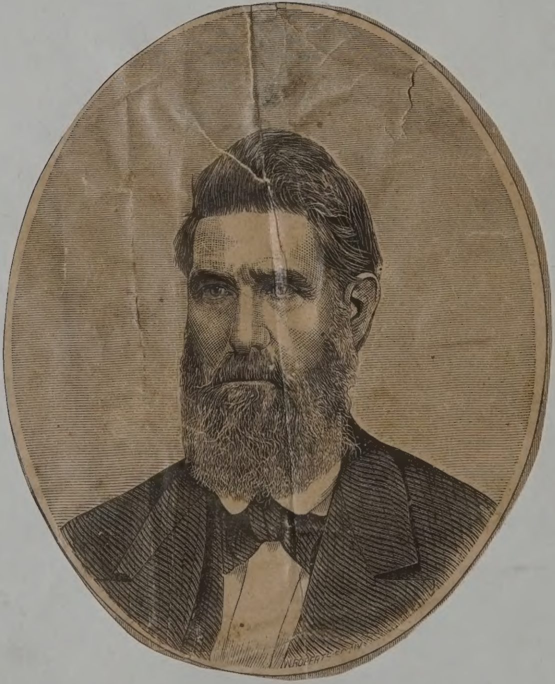
W.ROBERTS SC. N.Y.

JUDGE LEMUEL DUNN.

KINGSTON.

LEMUEL DUNN, a descendant of an old Virginia family, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, January 2, 1820. His father, Lemuel Dunn, was a native of the western part of Virginia, a fuller and farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Campbell.

About the year 1806 they emigrated to Kentucky, where the subject of this memoir—the fifth of seven children—was born. He received his early education in the private schools of the neighborhood, completing the same at Cane Run Academy, in Mercer county, which institution he attended about three years.

November 14, 1839, he married Miss Sarah McCoy, a daughter of Rev. Rice McCoy, a Baptist minister and farmer, of Washington county, Indiana, where he temporarily resided.

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In 1850 he was elected, on the Whig ticket, representative in the State Legislature from Caldwell county, serving during the memorable session in which Colonel Benton was defeated for United States Senator by H. S. Geyer, the Whig candidate. In this move Dr. Dunn took an earnest and active part. During the same session, the State endorsed the bonds of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and of the Pacific Railroad Companies, to the amount of one and a half million dollars each. At the same session an act was passed apportioning to the several counties the swamp and overflowed lands of the State. In this, as in the first mentioned move, Dr. Dunn also was prominently active. The first petition to the Congress of the United States, for a grant of the public lands to aid in the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, was drafted by the Hon. George Smith, then a resident of Caldwell county, and Mr. Dunn. They circulated petitions, called public meetings in Caldwell and other counties along the line of the road, and inaugurated the movement that afterwards resulted in the act of Congress granting alternate sections of land along the line of the road, to aid in the construction, which with the aid granted by the State of Missouri, secured the completion of the road. At that time (1847), there was not a railroad west of the Mississippi river, and the people felt the necessity of having a railroad to convey their surplus products to market; and the active interest that Mr. Dunn took in this matter pointed to him as a proper person to assist in carrying out the wishes of the people in this matter, and as a consequence he was elected to the Legislature in 1850, mainly upon this issue.

In 1852 he was elected Clerk of the County Court of Caldwell county, which office he held until 1860. In 1854 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, holding both offices. With an interval of two years, he held the circuit clerkship till 1866.

From 1862 to 1864 he filled with ability the office of Probate Judge. During the war, he was elected one of the Curators of the State University, serving part of a term, when he resigned.

While serving as clerk of the court he improved his leisure time in the study of law, and so assiduously did he prosecute his studies that in 1866 he was admitted to the practice of law by Judge Walter King, of the Circuit Court, and has been successfully engaged in the same ever since.

He became a Master Mason about 1857, in Mirable, Caldwell county. He is at present an active member and Past Master of Kingston Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M.

In politics he was always a Whig until the disbanding of that party, when he united with the Republicans, with whom he has since acted.

His parents were Presbyterians, and he was raised in the teachings of that Church but never united with it. About the year 1859 he united with the Christian Church, of which he is still a member.

His first wife died in 1858, leaving eight children—four boys and four girls; of these, two sons and four daughters are now living. January 31, 1860, he married Miss Emma Amelia Dodge, daughter of Rev. Dwight Dodge, of Caldwell county, and a minister of the Christian Church. The issue of this marriage is two sons and one daughter.

Judge Dunn is of commanding presence, six feet in height, and weighs two hundred pounds. His manners are pleasing and his professional and private character above reproach.

HON. GEORGE W. DUNN.

RICHMOND.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DUNN, the present judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit of Missouri, was born near Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky, October 15, 1815. His father, Major Lemuel Dunn, a pioneer farmer of Kentucky, was the son of Michael Dunn, of Irish parentage, but a native of Virginia, and a noble defender of his country in the war for the freedom of the American Colonies. The mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Sarah Read Campbell, was also a native Virginian and of Irish descent. Her father, John Campbell, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Major Dunn died in 1828, leaving his family in limited circumstances, on a farm, when George was only thirteen years old. Young as he was, he worked diligently during summer, and attended school through the winter. He finished what schooling the family's finances would permit at Cane Run Academy, Mercer county, excelling in mathematics. Although unable to take the full course at one of the regular colleges, his unquenchable thirst for knowledge led him to eschew the usual pastimes of youth, and to devote every spare hour to study, so his ardor made up for what his poverty disallowed. His mental tastes were beyond the ordinary of young men, leading him into the higher classics, law, and also into the flowery fields of poetry.

At nineteen he engaged as clerk in a dry goods store in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky; but he carried with him and used his books At twenty he began the regular study of law and continued it industriously three years, only interrupted by regular intervals of school teaching, which he was compelled to follow for a support. In that time he attended the law department of Transylvania University, and was a member of the class of 1836 and 1837. Among his classmates were Beriah McGoffin, afterward governor of Kentucky; Richard Yates, afterward governor of Illinois; the present Hon. Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi; Rev. Jonathan E. Spillman, of Kentucky, and the present Hon. Samuel H. Woodson, of Missouri. At the close of the term he was licensed to practice law by Judges Robertson and Marshall.

In the spring of 1839 Mr. Dunn settled in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and there opening an office, practiced in all the counties of the 5th Judicial Circuit. In the spring of 1841 he was appointed circuit attorney of the circuit to fill a vacancy, and in 1844 was elected to that office without opposition, and filled it until 1848. During those seven years, besides prosecuting the criminals in the circuit, he gave satisfactory attention to a large practice in civil cases. As his contemporaries at the bar, were Colonel A. W. Doniphan, Hon. David R. Atchison, Hon. William T. Wood, Governor Peter H. Burnett, Hon. James H. Birch, Governor Williard P. Hall, Hon. Robert D. Ray, General B. F. Stringfellow, and others of the most distinguished lawyers of the state. In 1848 Mr. Dunn was appointed judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit as successor of Hon. Austin A. King, who was that year elected governor of the state. He was elected to the same position in 1851 and again in 1857.

In 1861 Judge Dunn retired from office, declining to take the test oath required of officers by the state convention of that year, and resumed the practice of law. In 1863 he was again elected judge of his old circuit by a large majority, and remained on the bench until 1865, when he with others, was thrown out of office by the "vacating ordinance" of the state convention. He again returned to the practice of his profession and followed it until 1874, when he was elected without opposition to his old position as judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit, which he now holds.

Whether as lawyer or judge, few jurists of this country hold higher rank than does Judge Dunn. The prime of his life has been spent at the bar and on the bench, his contests have been with the legal giants of the West; his success is attested by his long continuance in office, in the affection of his fellow-attorneys, and in the universal confidence reposed in him by the people of his district. A late writer said of him: "He only sought the honors of the law;" the compliment is only half true; while no true lawyer is insensible to the "honors of the law," Judge Dunn has striven to honor the law more than to seek its honors. As a judge, he comprehends at once the law and facts of the case; and his analytical powers enable him to develop the points with such clearness and force, that his decisions commend themselves alike to the bar and to the people, being always fortified by the law and the facts. Juries are seldom called for when he is on the bench.

Judge Dunn has always been a Democrat in politics; but never a candidate for any political office. He was a member of the state convention of 1861, called to consider the Federal relations of Missouri. In that body he voted against secession and all radical measures. He has ever exhibited a deep interest in the cause of Education, and has been a warm friend of all educational institutions. He took an active part in establishing Richmond College, which has become a flourishing institution. When a young lawyer he became a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 57, A F. & A. M., and at different times has held various important offices in that body. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On the 19th of May, 1841, at Nicholasville, Kentucky, George W. Dunn was married to Miss Susan Martha Henderson, daughter of Bennet Henderson and grand-daughter of Colonel Joseph Crockett, an officer in the Revolutionary war. They have had five children, only one of whom, John Henderson Dunn, is now living.

Judge Dunn has always evinced a taste for literature, which he has cultivated to a high degree. He has divided his affections between the goddess of justice and the fair nymph of poesy, and without slighting either, shows that he has worshipped both. He has given to the public many poetical effusions, gems of rare beauty and acknowledged merit. He is the only poet who has found in the prosy proceedings of a court of justice themes for poetical song. "The Temple of Justice," written by him a few years ago and dedicated to the bench and bar, has

been widely published and admired. We close his sketch with one of his gems, showing that the robe of ermine fits him no more gracefully than does the chaplet of poesy.

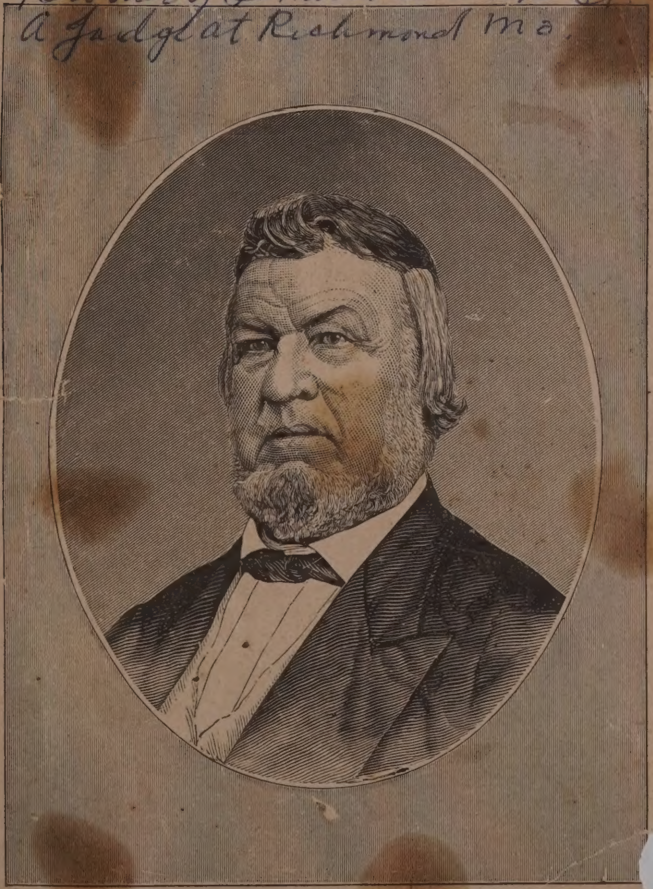
THE ERMINE AND THE HARP.

The Ermine's hue of spotless white
Invokes the wearer's earnest ken,
As law and equity unite
To shield and bless the sons of men;
For heaven-born Truth by right prevails
And baffles every crafty scheme,
When Justice holds the impartial scales
And Mercy's tears bedew the beam.

Fraud writhes beneath the Jurist's feet,
And Falsehood from his presence flies,
Twin sisters these that dare not meet
The piercing glances of his eyes;
And fetters that the strong apply
To feeble limbs are snapped in twain,
And wrong's foul emblems scattered lie
Around the bondman's broken chain.

O bring my Harp! Its chords shall send
Exultant notes to greet all ears,
Notes whose harmonies will blend
With music sounding from the spheres;
For right has triumphed over wrong,
And Justice holds unbroken sway;
The victory demands a song,
A sweet song that will live for aye.

Brother of Samuel Dunn Sr.
A Judge at Richmond Mo.



GEORGE W. DUNN.

COLONEL GEORGE H. ENGLISH.

KANSAS CITY.

THE paternal ancestors of Colonel English, as far back as his great-grandfather's time, were native Virginians — members of the Society of Friends, warmly attached to their country and patriotically devoted to her interests. His father, Joseph English, and his uncle, Samuel English, both served in the army during the war of 1812–14—his uncle as an officer. His father removed from Virginia to Ohio at an early day. His mother, Mary, descended from an old Dutch family by the name of Hupp on the paternal side, was of Scotch extraction in the maternal line. Her father, Samuel Hupp, a man of recognized ability, was at one time a distinguished member of the Ohio Senate. Her parents were both members of the Baptist church. Their son, George H. English, was born near Newark, Ohio, January 21, 1836; graduated from Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Illinois, in the year 1857; entered the law office of Hon. Cyrus Epler and was admitted to the bar two years later, 1859. In 1860 he opened a law office in Greenfield, Greene county, Illinois; but the old blood was strong in his young life, and the memory of his patriotic father, at nineteen years of age a volunteer in the ranks of the old army, was not without its influence. Leaving his law office in August, 1861, he enlisted a company of volunteers for the three years' service, was elected its captain, and with his company entered the 32d Regiment of Illinois Infantry. He acted as commander of his company, "D," until just after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, when he was promoted to the majority of the regiment, for "gallantry in action." Continuing to serve with distinction, after the fall of Vicksburg, he was again promoted and commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, and in February, 1865, was once more promoted and became colonel. He never left his old command, but served faithfully with his regiment from its organization until it was mustered out of service in October, 1865, rising steadily, step by step, till he stood at the head of the gallant 32d.

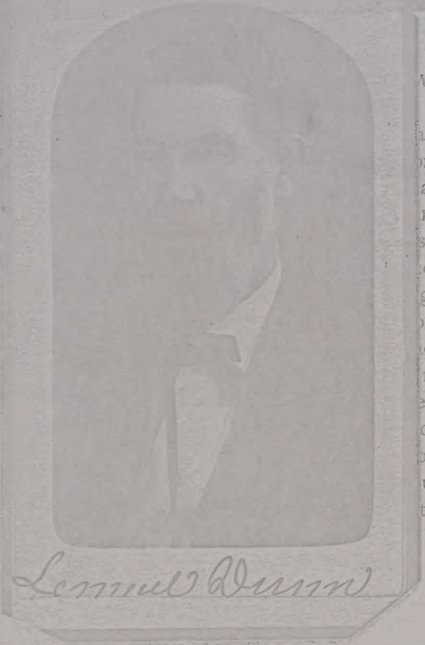
Colonel English participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Hatchie, the great Mississippi raid, the siege of Vicksburg, and in all the battles connected with and in which the 4th Division of the 17th Army Corps had a part; was in the Meridian raid, in Sherman's army when it "marched to the Sea," and in many other engagements of minor note; was three times wounded—once very severely—and has fairly earned his honors as veteran colonel of his old regiment.

Honorably mustered out of service, the war at an end, Colonel English resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1866 opened a law office in Leavenworth, Kansas. Here he remained actively engaged in his professional duties for eight years,

Geo Dunn poem
was for this – p 339

His habits are and have a
He uses neither tobacco or al
any kind. His farm, of about
the city of Huntsville, his res
the corporate limits. It is hig
marked contrast with his hu
Rutherford has done more to d
of his county, stimulate enterpr
interests of his town and comm
man. In the accumulation
always so used his means as
well as himself To the worki
been a benefactor, giving to
and bread. In person he
medium height, but large of fra
knit; his head and face are ma

ir is light, turned to gray; his
mplexion florid. His features
arly defined; about the mouth
n air of stern repose, clearly
ss and decision so characteristic
onversation is never slow and
ght-forward and to the point.
ressed in brief, sententious sen-
ctical and forcible. His move-
nervous, and there is about him
e active business man In man-
d courteous. In hospitality he
of the old southern style. Now,
ur, Mr. Rutherford is well pre-
t health, and bids fair to attain



Lemuel Dunn

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CHRISTOPHER WATERMAN SPALDING, M. D., D. D. S.

ST. LOUIS.

CHRISTOPHER W. SPALDING, son of Lovewell and Susannah (Greene) Spalding, was born March 15, 1814, at Centreville, Town of Warwick, State of Rhode Island. He is a descendant of Edward Spalding, who emigrated from Scotland at an early day. His maternal great-grandfather, Colonel Christopher Greene, commanded a Rhode Island regiment in the Revolution, and in 1777 was in command of Fort Mercer, at Red Bank on the Delaware river, having a force of between three and four hundred men. Here he was attacked by a force of four thousand Hessians under Colonel Donop. The Hessians were defeated, one thousand killed and three thousand taken prisoners. For this service a sword was voted to Colonel Greene by Congress, and a monument commemorative of the battle was erected near Fort Mercer in 1829.

Young Spalding received a good common school education, and at the age of fifteen left home to learn the manufacture of cotton cloth, and at twenty years of age engaged in manufacturing.

In 1840 he began his professional studies, and received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1851, and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1869. In 1840 he moved from his native State to New York State. In 1847-8 Dr. Spalding spent a year at Savannah, Georgia, and in 1849 removed from Ithaca, New York, to St. Louis, where he has since resided. He took a leading part in the organization of the "Western Dental Society" in 1851, and has since been actively engaged in every good work which would tend to elevate the profession of his choice.

In 1867 Dr. Spalding retired from the practice of dentistry to engage in fruit culture, chiefly in the cultivation of the grape, and in its conversion into wine. While interested in horticulture he was chosen president of the "State Horticultural Society of Missouri," and president of the "Mississippi

Top of Geo Dunn page

Georgia. This promised to be a profitable business, but the derangement of business occasioned by the rebellion caused him to abandon his project. Upon his return to Kentucky, he joined the Confederate ranks, and after a year's service was pronounced by the surgeon unfit for field duty, and was transferred to the quartermaster's department, where he was employed in buying horses and feed in the southwest.

In the spring of 1863 he returned to Kentucky, and led to the altar Miss Marcia Duval, daughter of William C. and Eveline Duval, his old friends who were so kind to him in his boyhood. Mrs. Drennon was born May 16, 1842, and raised in Kentucky, as was also her father; her mother was a native of Virginia, and daughter of James and Rebecca (Thomason) Perry. This union has been a most happy one, and they have been blest with five interesting children, three of whom are living, viz: William Mullins, born October 1, 1866; Mary Foster, July 26, 1868, and Laura Belle, November 6, 1873.

In 1865 Mr. Drennon removed to Fayette county, Kentucky, and in a short time located in Covington, engaging in the stock trade and commission business, in connection with which he opened a grocery store. In the latter business he continued but a short time. He then opened a hotel, and purchased an interest in the stock yards, and had large profits from his many sources of income. While in Covington he served one term in the city council. In 1869 he visited a sister in Missouri, whom he had not seen since he was a child. He was very much pleased with Kansas City, and determined to make it his future home, and in June of the same year he sold his interests in Covington and removed to Kansas City. Mr. Drennon has speculated largely in real estate and owns property in different parts of Kansas and Kansas City. He is also largely interested in the lead mines of Joplin, Missouri, and is a wholesale dealer in liquors, under the firm name of R. H. Drennon & Werk, they having become the sole proprietors in May, 1878, by purchasing the interest of G. W. Jones, a former partner.

In 1868 Mr. Drennon was made a Mason in Lodge No. 159, Covington, Kentucky. His parents were Baptists and he was reared in that faith. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, but is quite liberal in his views, and accords to all the right of private opinion which he enjoys. Politically he is a Democrat, and was elected by that party, in 1877, alderman of the second ward of Kansas City. Mr. Drennon is very energetic, and has excellent business qualifications. He has a genial disposition, and consequently many friends. He is kind hearted and generous to a fault, and has won the respect and confidence of the community by his unflinching integrity; and through his own abilities and tireless energy has plodded his way up from a poor, friendless boy, to a man of wealth and position.

Compiler: Harrodsburg Hist Soc. (1983)

Marriage Bonds and Consents 1831-1850 Mercer County Kentucky

✓ Allen, Archibald P. and Margaret J. Dunn - 12 Mar 1834
Bo: William H. Dunn Bm: Sarah N. Dunn Wit: Daniel C. Dunn * page 2

Allen, James and Harriet Robertson - 10 Sep 1833
Bo: John Liggit Bm: Eliza Robertson Wit: R. Greathouse

✓ Dunn, David and Eliza Burks - 29 Mar 1831 Bo: Preston Martin page 32
Bf: Edmond Burks Wit: Floyd Burks

Dunn, Davis and Fanny Brown - 18 Dec 1832 Bo: George Brown

Dunn, George and Juretta Marrs - 30 Dec 1833 Bo: L. C. Thomas
Bm: Jane Marrs Wit: D. M. Fisher

Dunn, John and Margaret Hogue - 39 Apr 1834 Bo: William Hogue

Dunn, John L. and Ann Moore - 22 Aug 1837 Bo: E. P. Bowman
Bm: Elizabeth Moore Wit: C. C. Moore

Dunn, Walter A. and Catherine Thompson - 21 Aug 1849 Bo: William Daviess
Bm: Nancy P. Thompson Wit: J. B. Thompson

✓ Dunn, William H. and Sarah Jane Hughes - 23 May 1835 Bo: Thomas Hughes
Bf: Consented in person.

JESSAMINE COUNTY MARRIAGES

GROOM	BRIDE	BOND DATE	BONDSMAN	CONSENT	RETURN DTE	MIN
DUNN						
✓ George W.	HENDERSON, Susan M.	May 19 41	WOODSON, Robert E.		May 19 41	121
James Jr	MORRISON, Martha	Dec 23 18	DUNN, Henry	DALEY, Lawrence James-SFG DALEY, Elizabeth M.-MG	Dec 24 18	130
? ☐ John	DOAK, Elizabeth	Aug 5 18	DOAK, James			
N.F.	COFFMAN, Huldah	Jan 7 41	ELMORE, Thomas D.	COFFMAN, David-FB		
Samuel	MORRISON, Polly	Apr 12 20	DUNN, Nathaniel	DALY, Sam J.& Eliz.-CUB	Apr 13 20	130

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* Note by njz - David in old fashioned writing is very often mistaken for Daniel. I've had that experience even in New England lines.

☐ This shows Dunn/Doak marriage a generation before Cynthia wed Robert. I have traced Robert Doak's ancestry from Ireland thru "Montgomery" Co VA to Jessamine Co Ky to Indiana. Doaks were a prominent family. There were many Allens in Orange Co IN including school teacher "A." Allen - I don't know whether any connection.

MARRIAGE BONDS AND CONSENTS

1831-1850

MERCER COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Also

a few heretofore unpublished ones

for years

1794-1830

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF
LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Compiled by
the
Genealogical Committee
of the
Harrodsburg Historical Society
Harrodsburg, Ky.
1983

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Harrodsburg Historical Society

Genealogical Committee

Alma Ray S. Ison, Chairman

Anne R. Baker

Amy A. Shewmaker

Evelyn P. Sanders

Roselyne W. Jones

Ruth S. Beall

Betty T. Barrett

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RECORDS FROM MINISTERS' RETURNS 115

INDEX OF SURNAMES OTHER THAN BRIDES AND GROOMS 118

INDEX OF BRIDES' NAMES 125

* * * * * * * *

ABBREVIATIONS

Bb: Bride's brother
Bf: Bride's father
Bg: Bride's guardian
Bgrf: Bride's grandfather
Bm: Bride's mother
Bo: Bondsman
Bp: Bride's parent or parents
Con: Consent - Used when relationship uncertain
Gdn: Guardian - Used when relationship uncertain
Gf: Groom's father
Gg: Groom's guardian
Gm: Groom's mother
Gp: Groom's parent or parents
Wit: Witness or witnesses

Taken from MAXWELL Genealogy (Robert Dodd's ancestry)

MAXWELL Genealogy

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DUNN FAMILY.

I. James Dunn, born in County Down, Ireland, the founder of the family, married Martha Long, daughter of John Long, about the year 1749, and with their children came to the Colonies, from Ireland, about 1762. They first settled in Virginia. We know that three of the children were born in Ireland. After coming to this country, other children were born, making eight in all, four daughters and four sons. James Dunn settled in Augusta County, Virginia, afterwards living in Rockingham County. During the Revolution he enlisted in the Federal Army, from Rockingham County. After the war, sometime between 1784 and 1788 he removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where several of his children had already gone. From several transfers of land, it would appear that he first stopped in Fayette County. There are deeds from "James Dunn of Fayette County and his wife Martha." Ultimately he settled in Jessamine County, and there his will was written in 1806, dated November, 1806. The will was proved in February Court, 1808. Evidently his death occurred between 1806 and 1808, and he died in his eighty-second year. From the will it appears that six of the eight children were living at that time. (See Will in Dunn Miscellany.) Issue, James Dunn and Martha Long Dunn.

1. Samuel Dunn, born 1750, died August 17, 1802. Married March 23, 1775, Elinor Brewster (daughter of James Brewster and Elinor Williamson. (See Sketch James Brewster No. 1.) Born January 25, 1754, died November 3, 1841. (See Sketch of Samuel Dunn and Elinor Brewster No. 2.) Issue:

   (1) James Dunn married Elizabeth Hopkins. Nothing known of them.

Elinor (Brewster) Dunn.

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SKETCH No. 2. SAMUEL DUNN, SR.

Samuel Dunn, Sr., was the oldest son of James Dunn and Martha Long. He came with his father to the Colonies. He was born in Ireland in 1750. His father settled first in Augusta County, Virginia, afterward going to Rockingham County. In 1774 Lord Dunmore raised an army in Virginia to punish the Western Indians, who had been committing great depredations against the settlers west of the Alleghanies. Samuel Dunn enlisted as a soldier in this army, under General Lewis. The 19th of October, 1774, General Lewis was attacked by the Indians, and in the battle that followed, called the "bloody battle of Point Pleasant," General Lewis was victorious, and the Indians were defeated and driven off. Samuel Dunn, though only a young man, participated in this battle. At the close of the campaign he returned home. The next year, 1775, he married Eleanor Brewster, daughter of James Brewster, of Rockingham County, Virginia. Her mother's maiden name was Eleanor Williamson. Samuel Dunn's name was enrolled in the Virginia Colony line, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he emigrated with his wife and two children to what is now the State of Kentucky, and settled near the town of Danville. He was a slave owner. From what information has come down to us from his children and from others who were personally acquainted with him, and some old public records which have been preserved, one of which spoke of Samuel Dunn as being always faithful to every obligation. That he always employed the most competent legal advisers that could be obtained, and that he was a most competent, energetic and industrious man. The tract of land on which Samuel Dunn was buried was conveyed to him by James Brown. There seems to have been some contract between them, as, in a later paper, Brown commends him for his faithfulness in observing the terms of agreement. He died in Danville, Kentucky, August 17, 1802, in the fifty-third year of his age.

No. 2A—ELINOR BREWSTER DUNN.

A very little knowledge of Elinor Brewster Dunn inspires humility and a sense of unfitness in one who would attempt to pen a picture of her. This, because of the true greatness of character that is revealed in her gentle, quiet exterior, and because of the impossibility of our fitly appreciating the hardship and untold danger that were the daily accompaniment of many years of her life. Elsewhere will be found a general reference to her (see Brewster Genealogy), but among her descendants there are memories of her personality that we are not willing to have lost to those coming after us.

The wife of one of her grandsons, living today at ninety-three years of age, remembers her distinctly, and describes her as she appeared in her old age. Small, delicately built, but erect and vital; gray-haired, gray-eyed, soft-voiced, and of a quiet presence that modestly hid the heroic spirit that was her real self.

Her interest in things of historic value, whether personal or general, never wavered, and the most accurate records we have of James Brewster's family (her father's) are from the note book of a grandson, Dr. J. D. Maxwell, dated April 1st, 1838, headed "Olden Times," and dictated to him by his grandmother.

Later, Dr. Maxwell added to this an account of his grandparents' removal from Virginia to Kentucky.

Elinor Brewster and Samuel Dunn were married in Augusta County, Virginia, March 23, 1775.

Dr. Maxwell thought it probable the move was made late in 1779, as he had frequently heard his mother say the season was one known in Kentucky for years after as "the cold winter." In any event, Samuel Dunn was in Virginia in the early years of the Revolution, and gave service from there, while the later years found him a resident of Mercer County, Kentucky—the part now Boyle County.

They went by way of Cumberland Gap, taking with them their two young children, their destination the Block House, where Danville now stands. We can only surmise some of the difficulties of the journey, when we read that the distance was made with two pack horses for their means of transportation. One of these was loaded with farming tools and the heavy pieces of kitchenware—iron pots, etc.

Several days before they reached the Block House one of the horses died. There was no way of carrying with them the cumbersome pieces. They were buried, the place marked, grandfather intending to return for them before time to make the next crop. When spring opened, however, the Indians were on the warpath, and for two years no one could

These Dunns are not ours, but they were Dodd ancestors of Cynthia (Dunn) Dodd's husband Robert Dodd.
It is easy to confuse these Dunns with ours! They lived in the same area in Kentucky & our Lemuel is often mistaken as "Samuel" in the records

Ch. of James & Elenor (Brewster) Dunn
continued

A. Williamson Dunn Alexander. Born March 7, 1815. Died 1857. Married Elizabeth Shirley.
B. Eleanor Brewster Alexander. Born August 17, 1817. Died May, 1852. Married Zenia Westmoreland.
C. Nancy Sophia Alexander. Born 1820. Died December 18, 1871. Married Rev. John Dale.
D. Mary Maxwell Alexander. Born December 10, 1822. Died July 26, 1866. Married Lemuel Boon Sexson, 1849.
E. Elizabeth B. Alexander. Born February 8, 1826. Died January 21, 1901. Married Bartholomew Philips.
F. Martha A. Howard Alexander. Born July 19, 1833. Died February 28, 1914. Married Levi Brandon.
G. Samuel D. Alexander. Born March 3, 1856. Died October 21, 1900. Married Sarah Evans.
H. John D. Alexander. Born February 6, 1839. Married Mary Rogers. Born March 17, 1841. Died March 11, 1900. (See Sketch John D. Alexander No. 10.)

✓ 2. James Dunn married Jane Doak. (See James Doak Line, by Mrs. Morris.) (I didn't copy)

3. Nathaniel Dunn married Polly Brewster. Issue:
  (1) Samuel Dunn.
  (2) Nathaniel Dunn.
  (3) Sophia Dunn.
  (4) Polly married Bronaugh.

4. A daughter married Richard Carson. Issue:
  (1) Alexander Carson.
  (2) Jennie Carson.

✓ 5. Jane Dunn married James Doak. (See James Doak Line, by Mrs. Morris.) Son Joseph W. & Mary (Irvin) Doak

Contributed by Robert Shannon Moore, Great Grandson of Jean Dunn Spear.

(Numbered from Jean Dunn.)

6 Jean Dunn. Born January 17, 1768. Married Robert Spear. Died October 3, 1853. Issue:

1. Andrew Spear, M. D. Born ——. Married Mary Dunn (daughter of Williamson), about 1813. Died about 1880. Issue:
  (1) Miriam Willson (Mira) Spear. Born March 5, 1830. Married James Alfred Caldwell, April 9, 1850. Died April 13, 1862. Issue:

Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, and served until May, 1909, and in 1911 retired from law practice at the age of seventy-four years.

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DUNN MISCELLANY.

Rockingham County, Virginia. Deeds. Burnt Records O. 0—173: September 6, 1784. James Dunn, of Rockingham County, Virginia, to John Hopkins and George Baxter, a power of attorney.

Id. id. 0—432: February 22, 1790, James Dunn, of the District of Kentucky, to Peter Brenner, for 170 acres land on the south side of Dry River.

Lincoln County, Kentucky. Deeds, A—333: March 19, 1788, Samuel Briggs and Mary, his wife, to James Dunn, of Fayette County, Kentucky, for £100, two hundreds acres in Lincoln County, Kentucky.

Idid, B-518: James Dunn and Martha, his wife, of Fayette County, Kentucky, to Mary Givans, for £150, two hundred acres on Hanging Fork, in Lincoln County, bought from Samuel Briggs and his wife, Mary.

Id. id. E—33: April 12, 1802, Samuel Dunn, of Mercer County, Kentucky, to Benjamin Hyatt for £20, ten acres on Logan Creek in Lincoln County. Easy to confuse with Samuel Dunn - Mercer Co.

Jessamine County, Kentucky. Wills, A—195: James Dunn, of Jessamine County, Kentucky, November 6, 1806, "sick and weak," wife, Martha, the furniture and rent of the plantation I sold to James Doak; negro, Charlotte, to be free; daughter, Jean Spear, a negro; grandchildren, Alexander and Jennie Carson, $20.00 each; to my son-in-law, Richard Carson, $1.00; to my daughter-in-law, Eleanor Dunn, and her children, the heirs of Samuel Dunn, deceased, one child's part of my estate; the residue to be divided equally among my children and grandchildren, viz.: James, Nathaniel and Alexander Dunn, grandson, John Carson, Jennie Doak and Martha Woods and Jean Spear; son, Nathaniel and Joseph Woods, executors. Test: William Sallie, Willia and James H. Garnett, February Court, 1808.

Jessamine County, Kentucky. Wills, Book C—39: James Dunn, of Jessamine County, Kentucky, March 4, 1819, wife Elizabeth, one-third of my land and a negro; I gave to my daughter, Martha Dunn, a choice of my horses; to my son, Alexander Dunn, a mare; residue to all my children, viz.: John, Martha, James and Alexander. Wife and sons, John and James, executors. Test: Samuel Scott and John Mosley. March term, 1819.

Jessamine County, Kentucky. Deeds, D—5: December 13, 1816.

(Irvin)

SKETCH No. 1.

James Brewster, of Augusta and Rockingham Counties, Virginia, was born in County Derry, 1720, and came to this country when eighteen years of age. He settled in the Valley of Virginia, not far from where the old stone church of Fort Defiance, today, stands, Cub Creek being one of the boundaries of his land. He married Elinor Williamson, and had eight children, six daughters—Margaret, Elinor, Sarah, Janet, Agnes and Mary—and two sons—James and Henry.

The records of the church of Ft. Defiance for one hundred years were burnt, but it is most likely that he and his household were of that congregation, and probably helped to build the church.

The court records of Augusta County up to the time of the separation of Rockingham County from Augusta show him to have taken a very active part in the affairs of the vicinity, as his name is often used. July 17, 1753, he served on a jury at an accidental death, and from that date till 1781 he was continually named as witness to wills, appraiser of estates, taking part in fixing lines, opening roads, in spring the ways of travel, in the settlement of controversies, care of orphan children, etc., etc. In 1757, he was appointed Constable of the Pasture. His name is also listed with the Virginia Militia in 1758.

The family was at the fort during an Indian uprising. Two of the young men at the fort, having an errand past the Brewster home, Janet Brewster and one other girl rode back to the house behind the young men, and dug potatoes and got the churn to take back. Then, while waiting for the return of the men, they took a nap. The men found it a hard job to load on the two girls, the bag of potatoes and the churn, and before they got off the two girls laughed a great deal. Later, among some Indians that were captured, were two who told about looking in the house and seeing the girls asleep. They hid in the weeds and waited till dark to capture them, but the young men came along, and they were afraid to fight them on account of the "fire sticks" (muskets). And they told how the girls did laugh.

When the Revolutionary War came on, James Brewster was past the age for military service, but he gave unceasing support to the cause. He was considered to be very well off for those days, owning a great many sheep. The women of the household kept the loom busy with weaving cloth to clothe the men, in fact, not always waiting to take a web out, but as soon as enough was ready to make a garment it was cut out and made up and sent on. If the wool gave out at the spinning wheel, more was clipped, even out of the shearing season. Also, when the soldiers were near enough, provisions were cooked and sent to help feed them.

Later, James Brewster sold his land in Virginia and located in Jessamine County, Kentucky. He and his lifelong friend, James Dunn, are buried within a half mile of each other. They had been born within a mile of each other in North Ireland. They lived within a mile of each other in Virginia.

Of his children, Henry was thrown from a horse and killed in Virginia; was not married. Margaret married Samuel Carr, the Tory, and lived and died in Virginia, but the others went to the blue grass country, then being opened up in Kentucky.

Mary (Polly) married Nathaniel Dunn, and settled in Fayette County on a farm near Lexington. Agnes, who married William Alexander, also settled on a farm near Lexington, and later removed to Indiana.

– Sarah married Benjamin Irvin, her cousin, and settled in what was then Mercer County, Kentucky. Rev. Benjamin Irvin was a graduate of Princeton, New Jersey, 1776. Became pastor of Mossy Creek and Cook's Creek Churches, Virginia, in 1780; organized the Harrisonburg Presbyterian Church in 1786; in 1809 assumed charge of the Paint Lick Church in Kentucky.

Elinor married Samuel Dunn and settled on a farm near Danville,

Above From/Irvin Genealogy — [illegible].

Dunn

VANCLEAVE

1787 Madison County Virginia tax list, district Michael McNeely
Abigal Vancleve 2 horses 17 head of cattle

Members of the Vancleave family were among the early pioneers in Kentucky and were associated with well known men such as James Harrod and Squire Boone. Benjamin Vancleave claimed a settlement and preemption on a branch of Salt River by raising a corn crop in 1776. He was an early resident at Harrodsburg. Aaron Vancleave claimed land on Bullskin, a branch of Breashiers Creek, by raising corn in 1776.

William Vancleave appeared at the land court being held at Bryant's Station on January 10, 1780 and obtained a 1000 acre preemption by proving to the court he had marked and improved a tract of land at the Forks of Paint Lick Creek in 1777. This land lay on the early trace from Boonesborough to St. Aspah's. It seems that Vancleave was living at the fort at Boonesborough in 1777 when he first visited the land at the mouth of Back Creek where he would later have his survey.

Vancleave appears to leave Boonesborough for Bryant's Station by at least 1779. In a letter from John Grant to Col. John Todd dated April 24, 1780 he is listed among the men capable of serving as effective defenders at Grant's Station. This station had been established in 1779 by John Grant, from North Carolina, and William Ellis, from Virginia, to house twenty or thirty families that had been crowded into Bryant's Station. It was located at the head of a branch of Houston Creek in today's Bourbon County.

In June of 1780 Grant's Station was attacked by a force of sixty Indians that had splintered off Byrd's large war party that had taken Martin's and Ruddle's Stations. Three of the settlers at Grant's Station were killed in the attack and the station was burned. The station was temporarily abandoned as a result of this attack.

It seems likely that William Vancleave and his family retreated to Harrodsburg where Ben Vancleave had land. His own land on Back Creek would have still been too dangerous to settle on at this time. The established stations south of the Kentucky River were the safest places to be in Kentucky at this time.

On October 24, 1784 William gave consent for his daughter, Elizabeth, to marry Samuel Harris. John Harris was bondsman. The Harris family had been associated with the Vancleaves at least since their stay at Bryant's Station. This was a Lincoln County marriage bond of which Harrodsburg was a part of at that time.

Copied from pp 141-2, The United States Biographical Dictionary - Portrait Gallery of Eminent and Self-Made Men, Missouri Vol.(1878)

JUDGE LEMUEL DUNN

KINGSTON

LEMUEL DUNN, a descendant of an old Virginia family, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, January 2, 1820. His father, Lemuel Dunn, was a native of the western part of Virginia, a fuller and farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Campbell.

About the year 1806 they emigrated to Kentucky, where the subject of this memoir--the fifth of seven children--was born. He received his early education in the private schools of the neighborhood, completing the same at Cane Run Academy, in Mercer County, which institution he attended about three years.

November 14, 1839, he married Miss Sarah McCoy, a daughter of Rev. Rice McCoy, a Baptist minister and farmer, of Washington County, Indiana, where he temporarily resided.

In the spring of 1841 he emigrated to Ray County, Missouri, where he remained about one year. He then moved to Grundy County, where he resided over three years. Thence he moved to Caldwell County in the spring of 1846. On first settling in Missouri, he engaged in farming. On moving to Grundy County, in consequence of failing health, which obliged him to give up farming, he engaged in the study of medicine. On his removal to Caldwell County in 1846, he engaged in the practice of medicine and continued until 1852, located during that period in Kingston, the county seat.

In 1850 he was elected, on the Whig ticket, representative in the State Legislature from Caldwell County, serving during the memorable session in which Colonel Benton was defeated for United States Senator by H. S. Geyer, the Whig candidate. In this move Dr. Dunn took an earnest and active part. During the same session, the State endorsed the bonds of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and of the Pacific Railroad Companies, to the amount of one and a half million dollars each. At the same session an act was passed apportioning to the several counties the swamp and overflowed lands of the state.

In this, as in the first-mentioned move, Dr. Dunn also was prominently active. The first petition to the Congress of the United States, for a grant of the public lands to aid in the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was drafted by the Hon. George Smith, then a resident of Caldwell County, and Mr. Dunn. They circulated petitions, called public meetings in Caldwell and other counties along the line of the road, and inaugurated the movement that afterwards resulted in the act of Congress granting alternate sections of land along the line of the road, to aid in the construction, which with the aid granted by the State of Missouri, secured the completion of the road. At that time (1846) there was not a railroad west of the Mississippi river, and the people felt the necessity of having a railroad to convey their surplus products to market; and the active interest that Mr. Dunn took in the matter pointed to him

as the proper person to assist in carrying out the wishes of the people in this matter, and as a consequence he was elected to the Legislature in 1850, mainly upon this issue.

In 1852 he was elected Clerk of the County Court of Caldwell County, which office he held until 1860. In 1854 he was elected Clerk of the the Circuit Court, holding both offices. With an interval of two years, he held the circuit clerkship till 1866.

From 1862 to 1864 he filled with ability the office of Probate Judge. During the war, he was elected one of the Curators of the State University, serving part of a term, when he resigned.

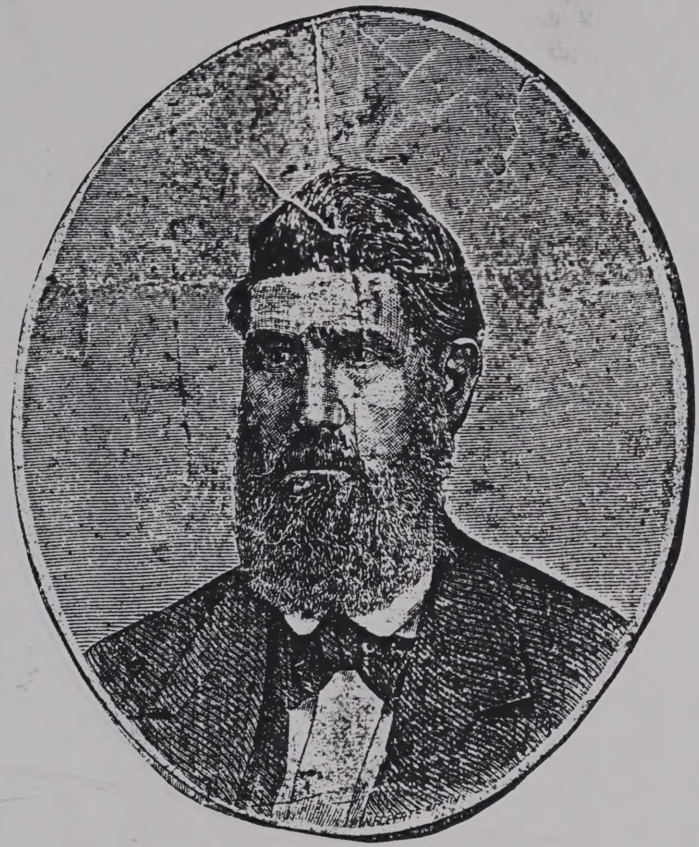
While serving as Clerk of the Court, he improved his leisure time in the study of law, and so assiduously did he prosecute his studies that in 1866 he was admitted to the practice of law by Judge Walter King, of the Circuit Court, and has been successfully engaged in the same ever since.

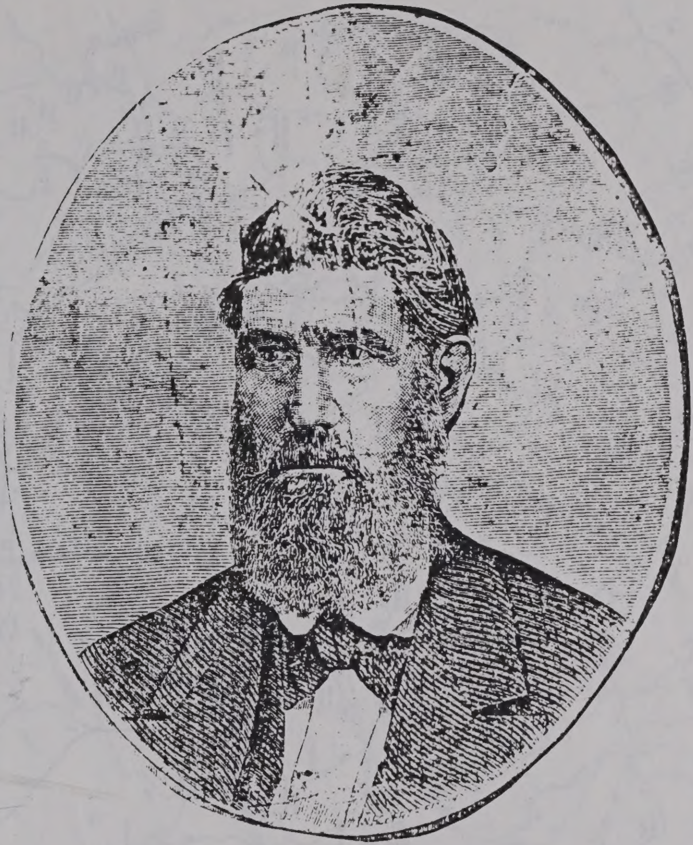
He became a Master Mason about 1857, in Mirable, Caldwell County. He is at present an active member and Past Master of Kingston Lodge No. 118, A.F. & A.M.

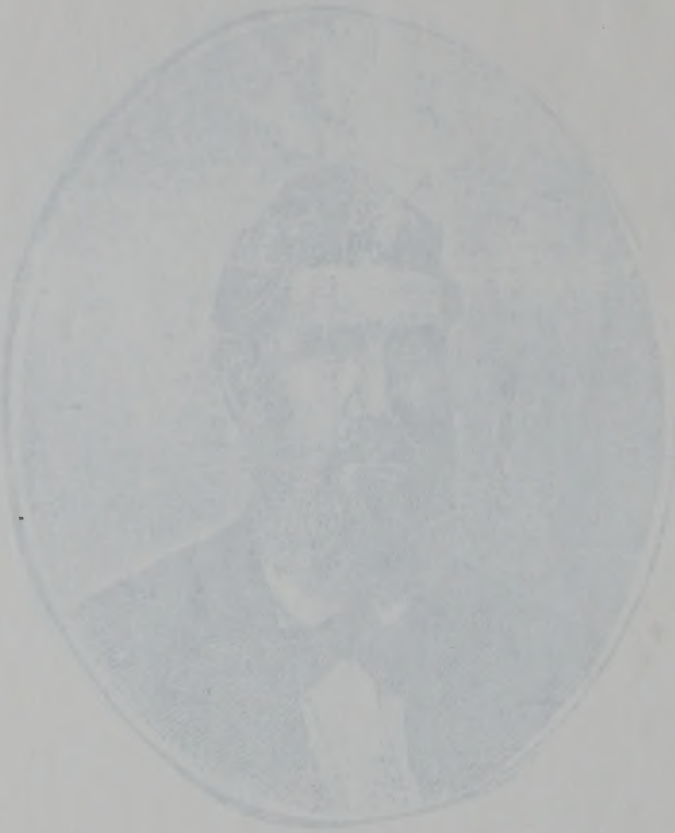
In politics he was always a Whig until the disbanding of that party, when he united with the Republicans, with whom he has since acted. His parents were Presbyterians, and he was raised in the teachings of that Church but never united with it. About the year 1859 he united with the Christian Church, of which he is still a member.

His first wife died in 1858, leaving eight children--four boys and four girls; of these, two sons and four daughters are now living. January 31, 1860, he married Miss Emma Adelia Dodge, daughter of Rev. Dwight Dodge, of Caldwell County, and a minister of the Christian Church. The issue of this marriage is two sons and one daughter.

Judge Dunn is of commanding presence, six feet in hight, and weighs two hundred pounds. His manners are pleasing and his professional and private character above reproach.







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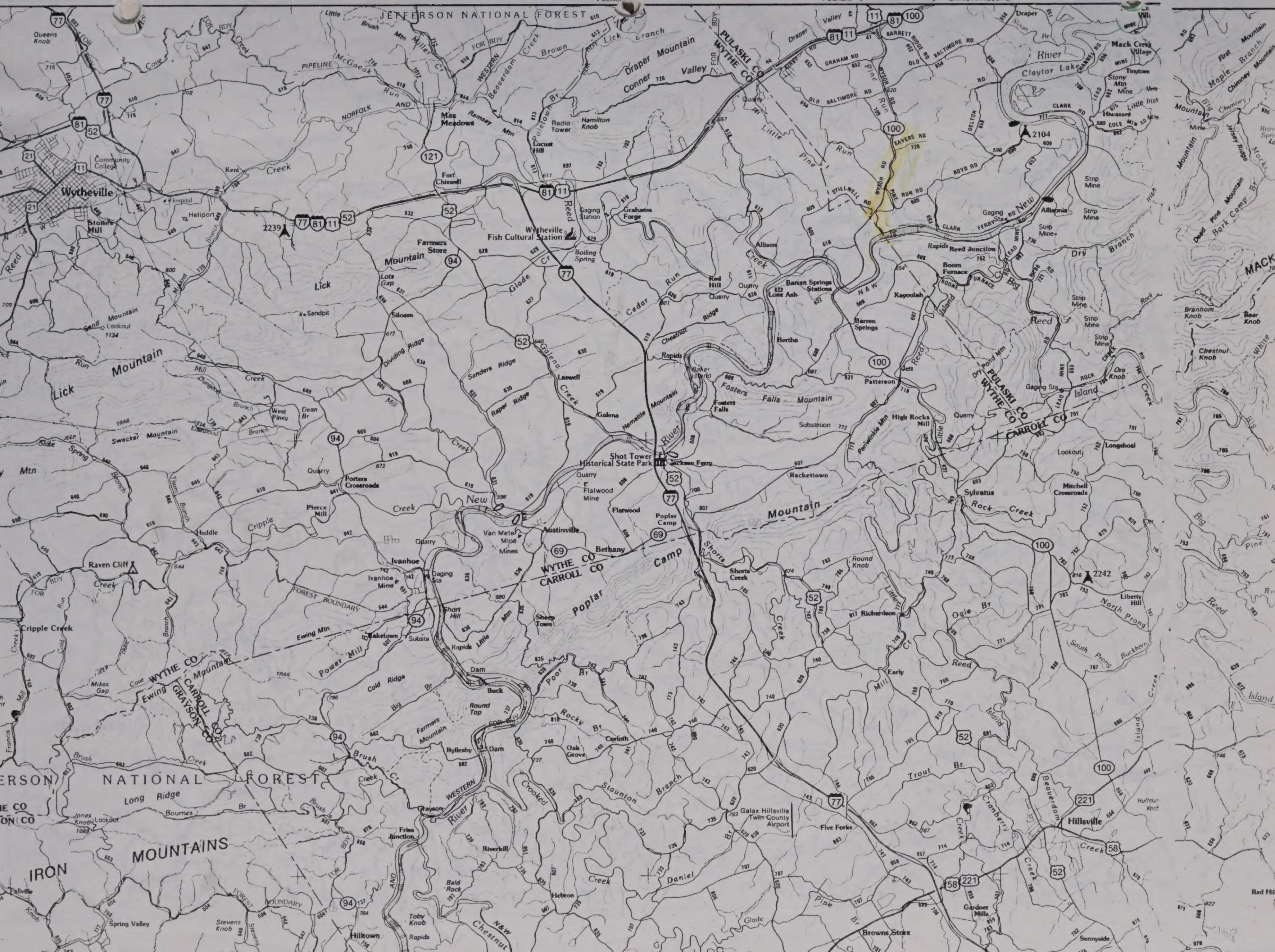
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Beaverdam Creek
Draper Mountain
Conner Valley
PIPELINE
McGavock
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NORFOLK AND WESTERN
Max Meadows
Ramsey Mtn
Poletown Br
Radio Tower
Hamilton Knob
Locust Hill
PULASKI CO
WYTHE CO
Draper
Valley
BARRETT RIDGE RD
BALTIMORE RD
GRAHAM RD
OLD BALTIMORE RD
Pine Run
WYSOR RD
SAYERS RD
Little Pine Run
STILLWELL RD
PINE RUN RD
BOYD RD
DELTON
Draper
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Rapids
Boom Furnace
BOONE FURNACE
Big Reed Island
Dry Branch
Strip Mine
Reed
Rock
Ore Knob
Island
Longshoal
Lookout
Mitchell Crossroads
Dry Pond Mtn
PULASKI CO
WYTHE CO
CARROLL CO
First Mountain
Maple Branch
Chimney Mountain
Big Mountain
Jersey Ridge
Dead Pine Mountain
Bark Camp Br
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Bear Knob
Chestnut Knob
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Community College
Wytheville
Stones Mill
Hospital
Heliport
Reed Creek
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Fort Chiswell
Wytheville Fish Cultural Station
Farmers Store
Gaging Station
Grahams Forge
Boiling Spring
Glade Cr
Mountain
Lick
Lots Gap
Siloam
Sandpit
Sand Mountain Lookout 1134
Cedar Run
Red Hill
Quarry
Lone Ash
Barren Springs Stations
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Chestnut Ridge
Bertha
Rapids
Baker Island
Fosters Falls Mountain
Fosters Falls
Patterson
Jett
High Rocks Mill
Periwinkle Mtn
Substation
Quarry
Little
Lick Mountain
Run
Dividing Ridge
Sanders Ridge
Raper Ridge
Galena Creek
Laswell
Galena
Hematite Mountain
River
Mill Creek
Dungeon Branch
West Piney
Dean Br
Swecker Mountain
Slate Spring
Mtn
Branch
Thorn Branch
Quarry
Porters Crossroads
Pierce Mill
Cripple Creek
New
Shot Tower Historical State Park
Jackson Ferry
Quarry
Flatwood Mine
Flatwood
Poplar Camp
Rackettown
Mountain
Sylvatus
Rock Creek
Huddle
Ivanhoe
Quarry
Van Meter Mine
Mines
Austinville
Bethany
WYTHE CO
CARROLL CO
Poplar Camp
Shorts
Shorts Creek
Round Knob
Richardson
Ogle Br
North Prong
Liberty Hill
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South Prong
Buckhorn
Raven Cliff
Creek
Ivanhoe Mine
Gaging Sta
FOREST BOUNDARY
Short Hill
Little Mtn
Sheep Town
Creek
Cripple Creek
Ewing Mtn
Raketown
Substa
Rapids
Power Mill
Cove
WYTHE CO
CARROLL CO
GRAYSON CO
Ewing Mountain
TRAIL
Mikes Gap
Cold Ridge
Dam
Buck
Round Top
Poor Br
Early
Mill Cr
Reed
Island
Big Br
Farmers Mountain
Byllesby
Dam
Rocky Br
Corinth
Oak Grove
Brush Creek
FOREST
NATIONAL
JEFFERSON
Long Ridge
Bournes Br
Jones Knob Lookout 1089
Brush Cr
Grayson
WESTERN River
Crooked
Staunton
Branch
Galax Hillsville Twin County Airport
Five Forks
Trout Br
Cranberry Creek
Beaverdam
Hillsville
Creek
Huffman Knob
Fries Junction
Riverhill
Bald Rock
Hebron
Creek
Daniel
Pine Br
Gardner Mills
Browns Store
Sunnyside
Red Hill
IRON MOUNTAINS
Fallville
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Spring Valley
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Stevens Knob
Hilltown
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Toby Knob
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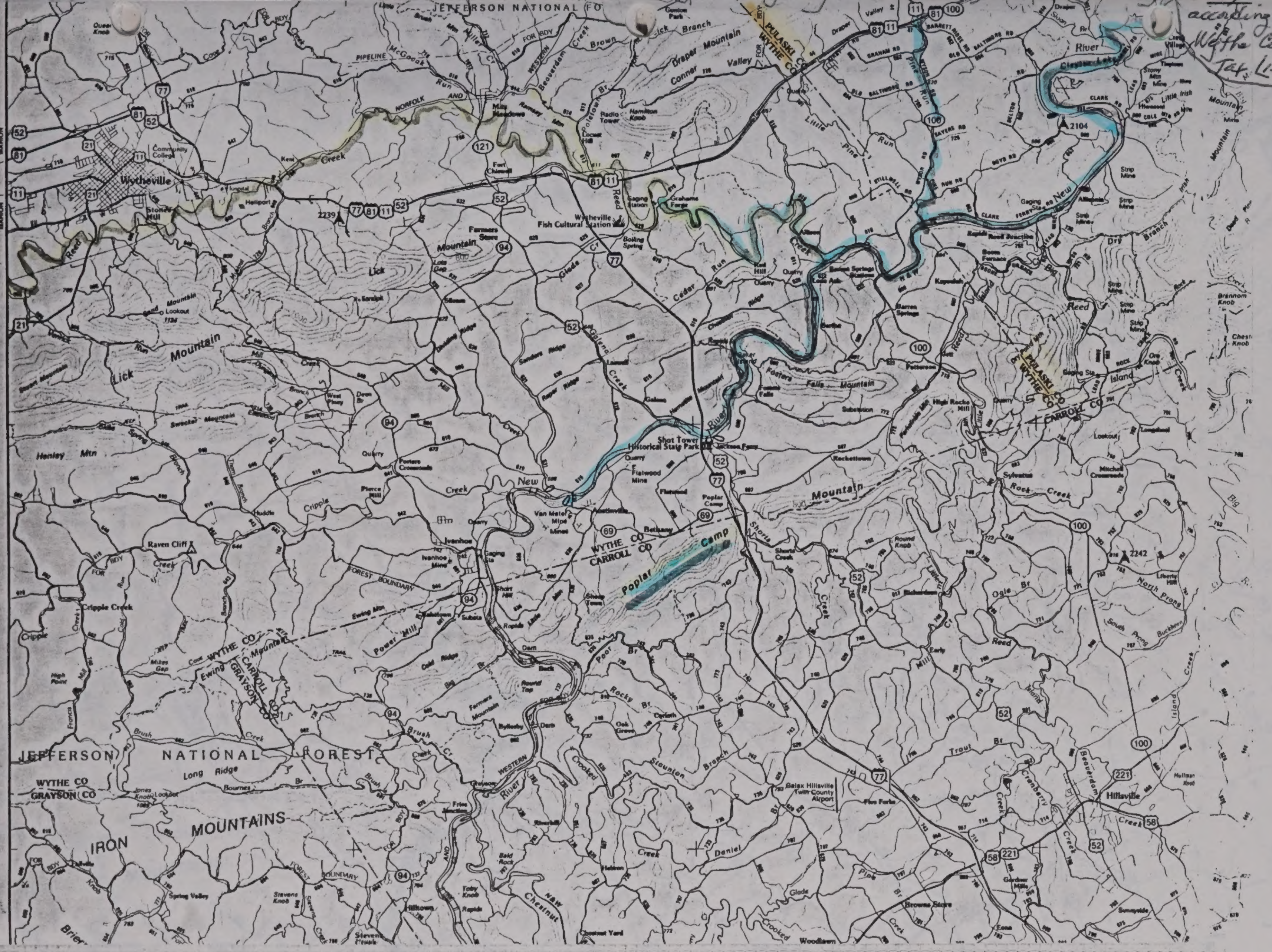
N&W
Glade
Francis Mill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GRAYSON CO
Raven Cliff
Ewing Mountain
Power Mill
Henley Mtn
Sweeney Mountain
Cripple Creek
High Point
Mines Gap
Byllesby
Dam
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Chestnut Yard
Woodlawn
Browns Store
Daniel
Pipe Br
Glade
Hillsville
Cranberry Creek
Beaverdam
Gardner Mills
Sylvatus
Rock Creek
Mitchell Crossroads
Liberty Hill
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South Prong
Ogle Br
Island Creek
Reed Island
Big Reed Island Creek
Rackettown
High Rocks Mill
Barren Springs
Allisonia
Strip Mine
Dry Branch
Ore Knob
Lookout
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according to
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Tax Lists.

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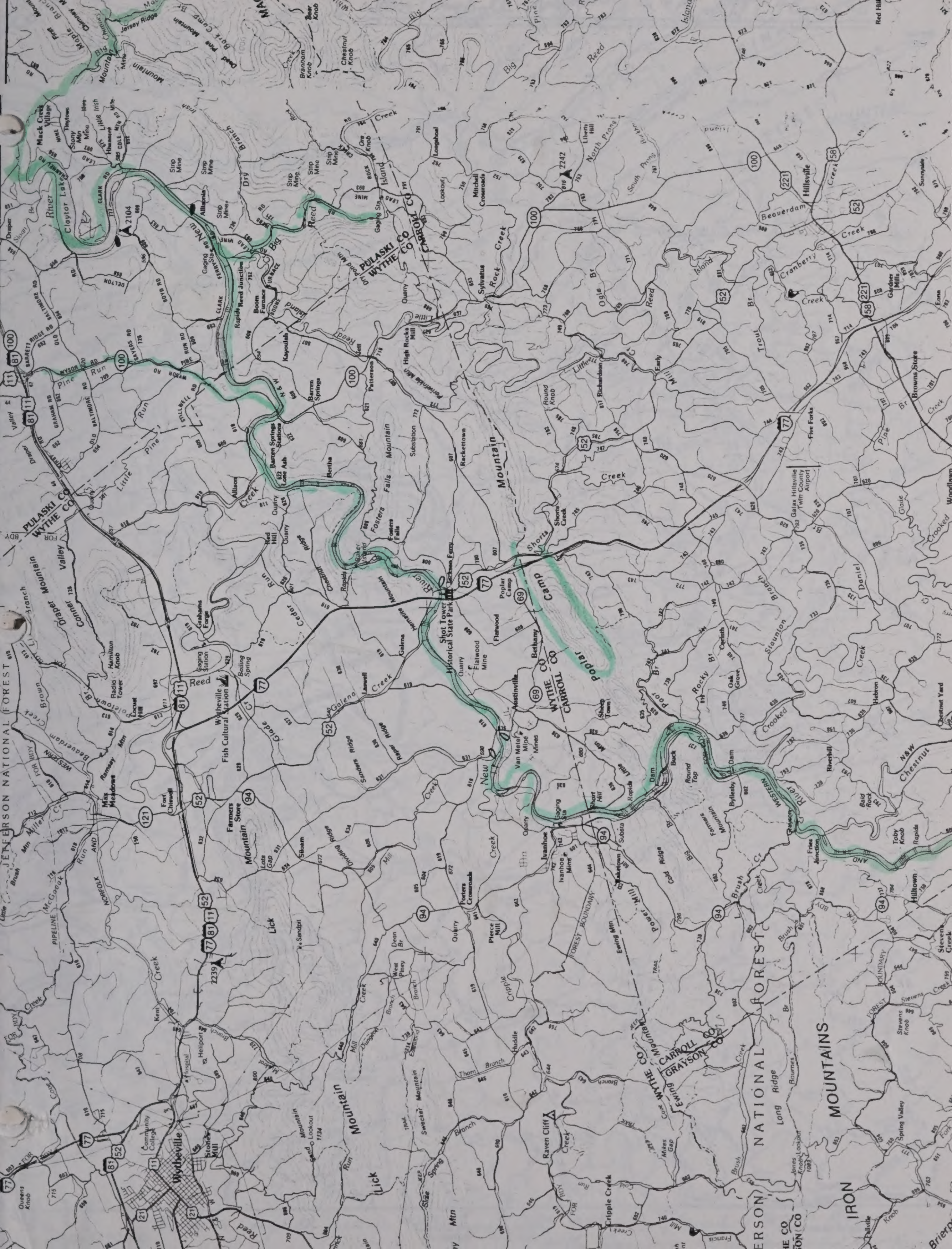
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Sloam
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Lick Mountain
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Sand Mtn
Raven Cliff
Cripple Creek
Porters Crossroads
Pierce Mill
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Dean Br
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Dam
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Byllesby
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Rapids
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Bald Rock
Riverhill
Hebron
Chestnut Yard
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Austinville
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Locust Hill
Draper Mountain
Draper Valley
Allisonia
Barren Springs
Barren Springs Stations
Lone Ash
Bertha
Fosters Falls
Fosters Falls Mountain
Rapids
Red Hill
Quarry
Chestnut Ridge
Mountain
Racketown
Substation
Patterson
Jett
Kayoulah
Boom Furnace
Reed Junction
Rapids
Gaging Sta
Allisonia
Strip Mine
Claytor Lake
Mack Creek Village
Tinytown
Stony Mtn Mine
Hiwassee
Little Irish Mine
Draper
PULASKI CO
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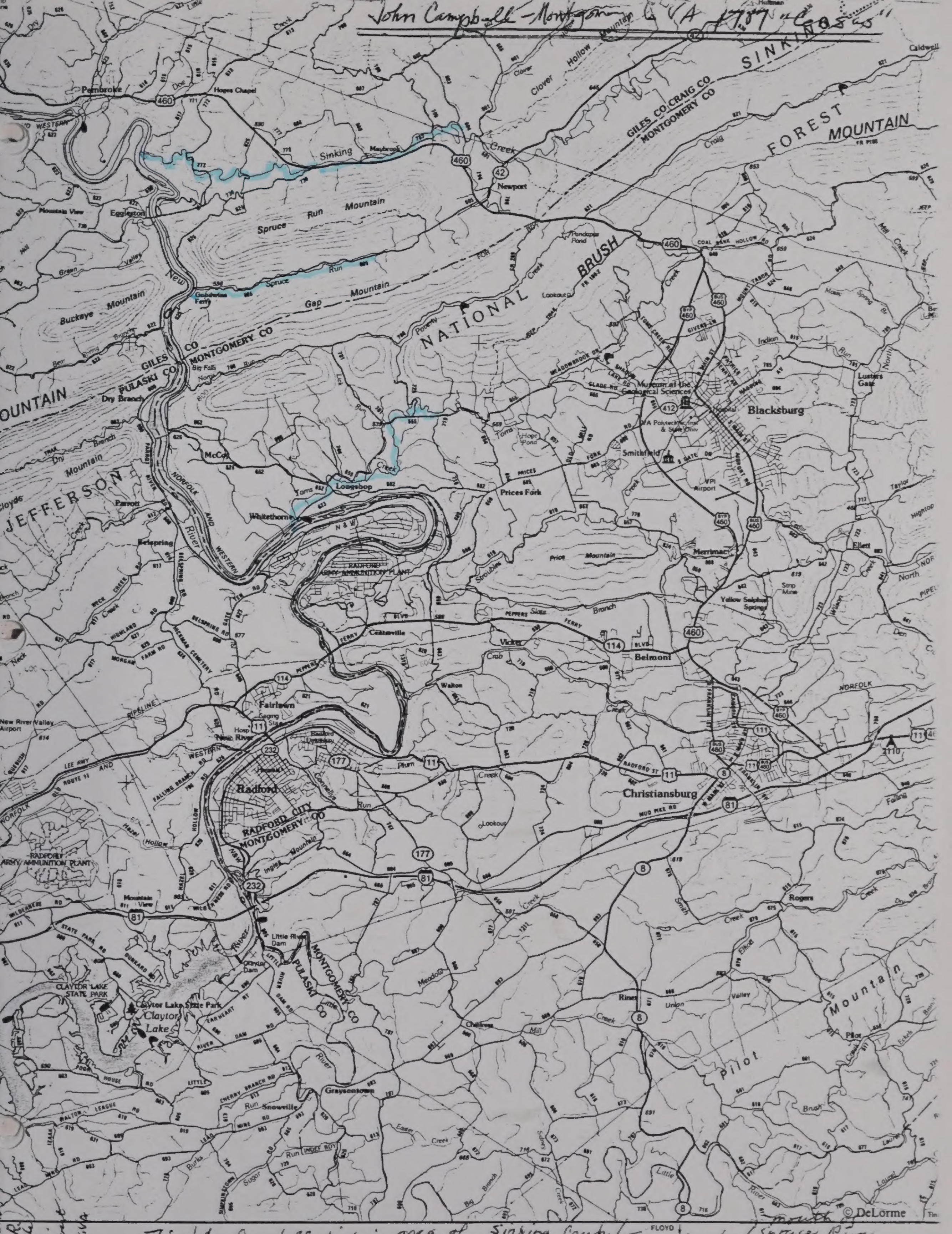
CARROLL CO
High Rocks Mill
Quarry
Sylvatus
Rock Creek
Mitchell Crossroads
Lookout
Longshoal
Ore Knob
Brannom Knob
Chestnut Knob
Bear Knob
Jersey Ridge
Liberty Hill
North Prong
South Prong
Round Knob
Richardson
Shorts Creek
Poplar Camp
Early
Hillsville
Beaverdam
Cranberry Creek
Gardner Mills
Five Forks
Galax Hillsville Twin County Airport
Browns Store
Woodlawn
Daniel
Staunton Branch
Corinth
Oak Grove
Rocky Br
Poor Br
Crooked Creek
Glade Creek
New Chestnut
Stevens Creek
Stevens Knob
Spring Valley
Jones Knob Lookout
Mikes Gap
Long Ridge
Bournes
Ewing Mountain
CARROLL CO
GRAYSON CO
WYTHE CO
JEFFERSON NATIONAL FOREST
IRON MOUNTAINS
WESTERN AND NORFOLK
FOREST BOUNDARY
2104
2242
2239
77
81
11
52
100
121
94
69
221
58

John Campbell - Montgomery VA 1787 "Census"


Pembroke
Eggleston
Sinking Creek
Spruce Run Mountain
Spruce Run
Gap Mountain
Buckeye Mountain
Newport
SINKING
FOREST
MOUNTAIN
GILES CO
CRAIG CO
MONTGOMERY CO
PULASKI CO
NATIONAL
BRUSH
JEFFERSON
Blacksburg
Museum of the Geological Sciences
VA Polytechnic Inst & State Univ
Smithfield
VPI Airport
Prices Fork
Longshop
Toms Creek
McCoy
Whitethorne
Parrott
Belspring
RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
Price Mountain
Merrimac
Yellow Sulphur Springs
Centerville
Vicker
Belmont
Fairlawn
New River Valley Airport
Radford
RADFORD CITY
MONTGOMERY CO
Christiansburg
Lookout
Little River Dam
Claytor Dam
Claytor Lake State Park
Claytor Lake
Riner
Union
Pilot Mountain
Rogers
Pilot
Graysontown
Snowville
Ellett
Lusters Gate
New River
Little River
FLOYD
© DeLorme

mouth of

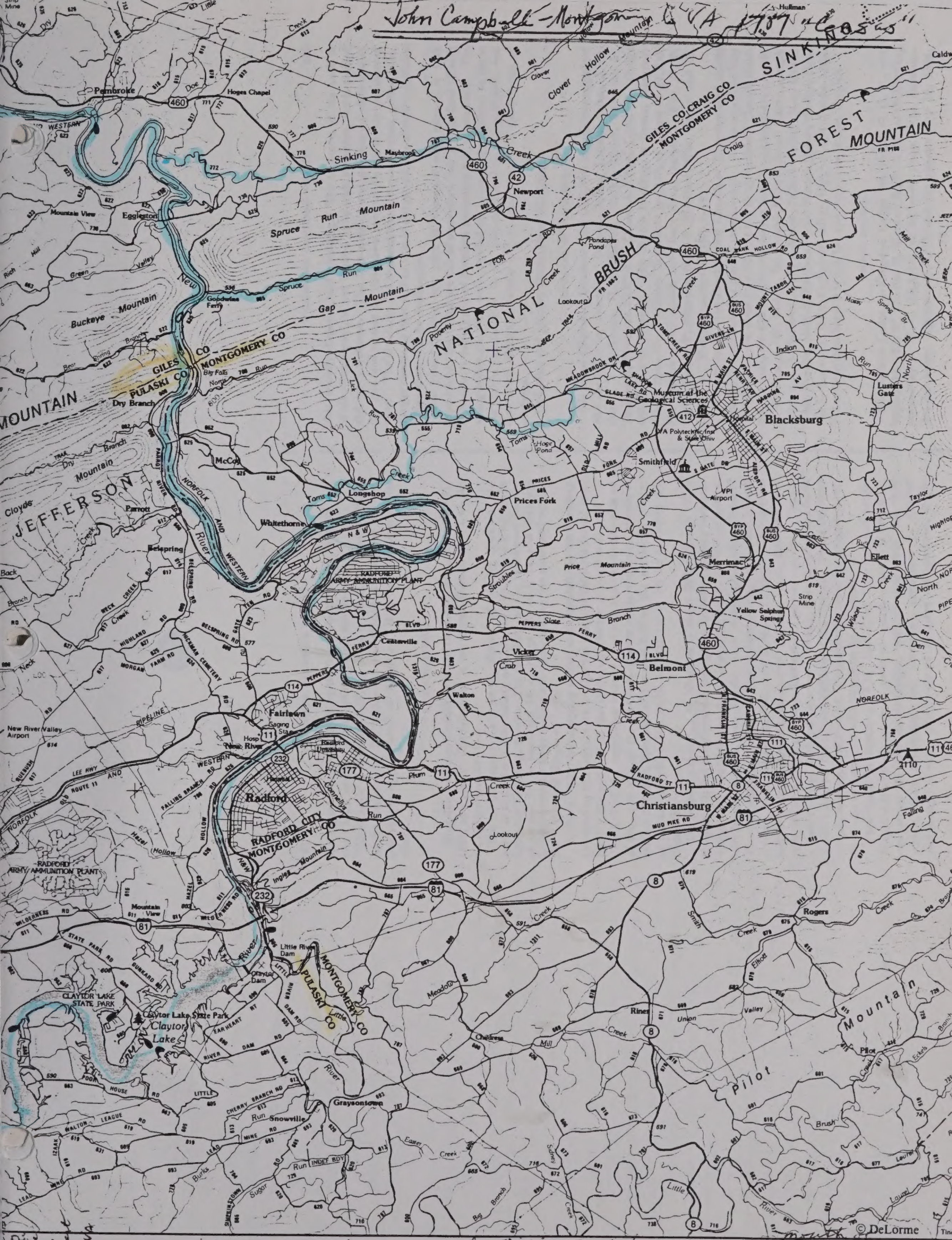
This John Campbell lived in area of Sinking Creek / Tom's Creek / Spruce Run on the Greenbrier River (here called New River

Scale 1:150,000

Contour interval 40 meters
(40 meters = 131.2 feet)

Continue on Page 25

John Campbell - Montgomery Co VA 1787 "Census"



Scale 1:150,000

Contour interval 40 meters
(40 meters = 131.2 feet)

This John Campbell lived in area of Sinking Creek / Toms Creek / mouth of Spruce Run

Continue on Page 25

first school house was built by the township of Blythe in 1846. It was a brick and stood south of the public square.

Massingale & Wilhoit's mill, on Shoal creek, a few hundred yards up the stream from the bridge, on the Hamilton road, was the first mill in the neighborhood of Kingston. It is fully mentioned elsewhere.

INCORPORATION.

Kingston was incorporated by act of the Legislature, November 21, 1857, as a town. The following is an extract from section 1 of the act of incorporation: —

The inhabitants of the tract or district of country known by the name of Kingston, in the county of Caldwell, situate and lying in the following boundary, to wit: The east half of the southwest quarter of section 22, in township 56, of range 28, shall be, and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "Town of Kingston," etc.

In April, 1872, the foregoing section was amended and the boundary extended by the Legislature, so that the limits of the town should comprise "the east half of the southeast quarter of section 21, and the west half of the southwest quarter, and also a strip 59 rods wide off of the south side of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22; also, that part of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 27 which lies north of Log creek, all in township 56, range 28.

The present population of Kingston is about 600, although 750 is claimed. It has three general stores, one exclusive grocery and provision store, one hardware store, three drug stores, two livery stables, one furniture store, two hotels, two newspapers — the *Caldwell County Sentinel* and *Kingston Times;* one banking house, the Caldwell County Bank, capital $50,000, John D. Cox, proprietor; two or three millinery establishments, mechanics' shops, a steam flour and grist mill, ten or a dozen attorneys, half a dozen physicians, etc. There is a fine two-story brick public school building, and a comfortable frame school-house for the colored children of the district. There are three church buildings — Christian, Presbyterian, and Congregationalist. The town is connected with Hamilton by telephone.

Free from the bustle and busy turmoil of large railroad towns, Kingston is without many of their advantages; but it is also without many of their disadvantages, without their vices and their crimes, their corruption and prevailing sentiment of distrust and thought of evil. The people of Kingston are generous, hospitable, socially disposed, and confiding. The stranger, if his walk is at all circumspect, is not looked upon with suspicion, but is trusted and made welcome. The true nobility and gentility of character of the men and women of this town can not be too highly commented upon. The slanderer and the backbiter do not ply their calling here. People choose to hear and to talk of the good traits of their neighbors rather than of their weaknesses.

The young people are pure in character and correct in true deportment, but withal are full of merriment and jollity, fond of each each other's society and of harmless recreation and amusement. The young ladies are alike well qualified to serve in the kitchen, to grace the parlor, and to shine in the ball room and at the reception, and their many charms of person and manner attract to them hosts of admirers.

God bless and prosper the people of Kingston!

CHURCHES OF KINGSTON.

Christian Church.— December 24, 1865, this church was organized with the following members: Dwight Dodge, Lemuel Dunn, J. D. Cox, J. P. McKinnie, H. B. Nelson, Walker Miller, Susannah P. Thompson, Rowanna McKinnie, Emma A. Dunn, Lydia W. Dodge and Harriet C. Northup. The church building, a frame, was purchased from the Southern Methodists in 1869, at a cost of $1,200. The pastors of the church have been Revs. Joseph T. Rice, C. P. Hollis, Samuel P. Johnson, Benj. F. Matchett, Wm. Trader and M. L. Smith. The present membership is 49.

Presbyterian. — The Presbyterian Church of Kingston is of recent organization, and has but a small membership. It was organized May 15, 1884, and the same year bought the Congregational Church building, a frame, for $750. The original or constituent members were E. D. Johnson, A. W. Bishop, Dr. Daniel A. Neff, Jacob Kautz, Joseph Frazier, J. A. Rathbun, Emily Johnson, Julia A. Bishop, Mary Kautz, Mecca Frazier, Mary S. Rathbun, Belle Buxton, Laura Dodge, Hannah L. Lambert, Mary C. Spivey, Mary Higgins and Jennie Mills. The present membership is but 18, and the pastor is Rev. Goodale.

SECRET ORDERS.

Odd Fellows Lodge. — Kingston Lodge No. 154, I. O. O. F., was instituted by Rt. W. Charles H. Mansur, D. D. G. M., of Chillicothe, assisted by D. W. C. Edgerton, of the same place. The dispensation was issued September 8, 1865, and the charter May 16, 1866.

Plautius embarked from Gaul to Britain, with an army of some 40,000 legionaries and auxiliaries. The progress of this invasion and conquest is not part of Scottish history, until the late 70s AD, by which time Roman troops had reached Carlisle and Newcastle and were ready to advance across the Cheviot Hills.

Dun

In 78 a new governor was sent to Britain. He was Julius Agricola, who had been born a Gaul (and therefore must have had Celtic blood) and who had already served in Britain, as a young officer. He knew the British: he may have come across Celts from southern Scotland or even some Caledonians from the north. By 78 his province consisted of virtually all England and Wales. Agricola was soon to become the first Roman general to advance into Scotland and to fight the Celts in a major battle, though not the first to send Roman troops across the Cheviot Hills. That had been done by his predecessor, Sextus Julius Frontinus.

The Celts in Scotland will not have remained idle while Roman armies were working their way up Britain towards them. There was no central government or dominant chief in Scotland to co-ordinate the national defences. Celts did not work like that; they never did, to their cost time and again in their history. But individual tribes and communities made some preparations. A hill-fort or two may have been additionally fortified. Crannogs in Galloway were strengthened. New duns were built and older ones repaired.[4] ✓ Some brochs in the southern areas were put in readiness. One hill-fort thought to have been strengthened at this time is The Chesters, near Drem in East Lothian. It received extra ramparts.

In 80 Agricola launched a full-scale two-pronged invasion of Scotland. One army moved up the Annan river valley, known as Annandale, and the other through Lauderdale. Both paths were extremely difficult for a fully equipped army to march through. There were no proper roads as Agricola had had no time to build them, as his predecessors had done farther south, and the countryside was in turn hilly, marshy, thickly forested or filled with lakes. If the Celtic tribes could have combined their forces they would have been able to descend upon both columns, one after the other, and cut them both to pieces. They knew the terrain while the Romans did not. But the Celts did not get together, and the Romans succeeded in meeting as far north as Inveresk. Agricola then took the two columns together further into the land between the Forth and the Clyde. Detachments were filtered off southwestwards into Galloway, there to deal with Novantae warriors who would not yield to Roman persuasion to join them. The Roman forces in Galloway built forts of their own with which to overawe the Novantae and to police the district.

By 83 Agricola was ready for an attempt to break into the northern part of Scotland. He had sent a fleet from his harbour on the Solway up towards the Western Isles to explore the possibility of attacking the Caledonians from the west by seaborne invasion, and another fleet similarly went up the eastern side towards Aberdeen. But the idea seems to have been abandoned, for in 83 Agricola advanced on land from a line of forts he had established in the Forth–Clyde district, up into Tayside territory, and the edge of the Highlands. It is thought his route went through Strathallan, Strathearn and Strathmore. Some 30,000 troops marched towards Stirling, then on to the foothills of the Grampians in search of the main Caledonian forces.

There was a minor skirmish with the Caledonians, probably near Inchtuthil, near Dunkeld, where a legionary fortress was built, though not finished, in the years 85–7, after Agricola's departure from Britain. Under cover of darkness a Caledonian raiding party attacked the camp of the IXth Legion and killed the guards. Agricola came to the garrison's relief with a force of infantry and cavalry, and drove the attackers off. But he realized that a major battle had still to come. Britons captured by Roman forward patrols revealed that the Caledonians were planning an all-out assault on the Roman forces. This may have been the first time that Agricola actually heard the name of the Caledonian leader, which was Calgacus. That is the Romanized form of the Celtic word *calgaich*, meaning swordsman.

The story of the Agricolan adventure into northern Scotland is well told by his son-in-law Tacitus. We may be sure that Tacitus's military details were substantially correct but the time factor is difficult to grasp. The skirmish took place in 83, but the showdown was not until 84. Does this mean that though Agricola beat off the preliminary attack he did not think his position yet strong enough to take on the full brunt of the Caledonians? Was the skirmish a bigger affair than Tacitus suggests? It would be understandable for him to play down the reverse. What sort of forts and roads did Agricola establish at the time? The picture is not yet clear.

(4) Ref 4 says "A dun, most commonly found in the south-west, was a stone-walled enclosure whose wall was 8 to 15 feet thick, and as tall. There was a passage through the wall. Timber huts and houses were erected inside"

From: The History of Scotland by Plantagenet Fraser Somerset-Fry - Routledge & Kegan-Paul Ltd, London.
- Greenfield Library Ref. 941.1 SOM

John M. Davis	sw. sw. sec. 27	May 21, 1839
Andrew Rose	se. se. & se. sw. sec. 28 & nw. ne. sec. 33	Sept. 6, 1836
James M. Ramsay	n. ½ ne. sec. 28	July 13, 1839
Melcher Duncan	se. ne. "	May 23, 1837
Jonathan Oyler	sw. ne. "	July 18, 1837
John N. Buxton	ne. sw. "	July 27, 1838
Oliver Cowdry	nw. ¼ sec. 31 and w. ½ se. sec. 30	June 22, 1836
George Johnson	w. ½ nw. sec. 30	July 5, 1837
Jefferson Hunt	sw. sw. sec. 32	Dec. 6, 1836
Guernsey Brown	w. ½ ne. "	Sept. 1, 1837
Ebenezer Brown	ne. ne. "	Sept. 1, 1837
Moses Clawson	e. ½ ne. sec. 31 and ne. se. sec. 30	Dec. 15, 1836
Edward Weaver	se. se. sec. 30	Mar. 11, 1837
James Johnson	sw. sw. "	May 30, 1837
John Miller	se. sw. sec. 31	April 1, 1839
Elisha Hill	ne. sw. "	June 8, 1837
Avery Smith	nw. sw. "	Aug. 29, 1836
Jesse Mackarl	sw. sw. "	Sept. 23, 1837
George P. Dykes	nw. ne. "	June 17, 1837
John Bozarth	sw. ne. "	Jan. 28, 1837
Daniel Shearer	ne. se. "	Feb. 13, 1837
Patrick Lynch	se. se. "	April 16, 1839
Jotham Maynard	nw. nw. sec. 32	Jan. 21, 1837
Elijah Reed	sw. nw. "	Mar. 11, 1837
Timothy B. Foot	nw. sw. and se. sw. sec. 32	May 25, 1837
Albern Allen	e. ½ nw. sec. 32	Dec. 27, 1836
Caleb Odell	ne. se. "	Sept. 3, 1835
Francis Odell	se. ne. "	Sept. 10, 1836
Dolphus Babcock	nw. se. "	Feb. 9, 1837
Wilson Vanderlip	ne. se. "	June 2, 1837
Joseph Miller	se. sw. sec. 33	July 12, 1837
Wm. B. Bryan	sw. ne. "	July 13, 1839
John M. Davis	e. ½ ne. "	May 21, 1839
James Burnham	ne. se. "	June 29, 1837
Francis McGuire	e. ½ ne. sec. 35	May 30, 1835
Sherman Brown	ne. nw. sec. 36	Aug. 19, 1836

John Rowland "squatted" on a piece of land in section 16 in 1838, and lived there for some time. Odell lived in a cabin on the north bank of Shoal creek, about a mile northeast of Kingston, in an early day.

ORGANIZATION.

Formerly Kingston township formed a portion of Blythe township, which was organized long before the Civil War, and at one time took in what are now Grant, Kingston and Hamilton townships, and some other territory. This township was named for Riley Blythe, an old pioneer who hunted and trapped along Shoal creek and its tributaries more than fifty years ago, and who is now living, at an advanced age, near Camden, Ray county. November 4, 1867, Blythe was broken up and Kingston and Hamilton townships organized out of its territory — a line running east and west between sections 12 and 13 to Shoal creek, in township 56, range 28, then up Shoal creek to range 29, being the dividing line between Kingston and Hamilton. In 1870 the boundaries were reduced to their present lines. Since the recent township organization the officers have been as follows: —

1881. — Trustee, Elmore H. Johnson; collector, Eli Gapen; clerk, John Colvin; justices of the peace, Augustus Mack, Thomas J. Reid; constable, L. B. Clevenger.

1883. — Trustee, E. M. Prickitt; collector, Eli Gapen; clerk, John Colvin; justices of the peace, John Wright, John Theilman; constable, C. J. Johnson.

1885. — Trustee, E. M. Prickitt; collector, Horace Johnston; clerk, M. C. Canon; justices of the peace, James McMillan, John Theilman; constable, John T. Brown.

THE TOWN OF KINGSTON.

What is now the east half of the town of Kingston, including the public square, was entered by Abraham Couts, September 4, 1835. The west half was entered by Roswell Stevens, June 8, 1837. Mr. Couts had a cabin on the east side of his land, nearly half a mile east of the present court-house, and this building was torn down about 1840. In 1841 Isaac Creason, a son of Willis Creason, who lived down on Crooked river, built a cabin on where is now the northeast corner of the square, cleared a "patch" of ground, and resided here a year or two, when he moved back to Ray county.

After the Mormons left the county Far West continued to be the county seat until the spring of 1843. Meantime the center of population of the county had been removed to somewhat near the center of the county itself. It became very inconvenient for the large number of people then living on lower Shoal creek to go to the county seat and many complaints arose. At the August election, 1842, John Skidmore was chosen the Representative from this county, and it was demanded of him that he procure a removal of the county seat. So December 16, 1842, soon after the assembling of the Legislature, a bill was passed appointing commissioners to relocate the capital of the county of Caldwell. The commissioners appointed under the bill were → George W. Dunn, of Ray; Littleberry Sublette, of Clay; Robert D. Ray, of Carroll; John Austin, of Livingston, and Milford Donaho, of Daviess.

It is said that only Dunn, Ray and Donaho acted as commissioners, and that after looking the county over they at first selected the site on a tract of land south of Log creek, two miles southwest of where Kingston now is, but the owner of the land, W. B. Bryan, refused to donate over forty acres to the county, and so the commissioners went elsewhere, and at last selected the site where it now is. The owners

First Marriage

Family Record

dup

B-1
Family No.

Dunn
Surname

Father – Lemuel DUNN, Jr.

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth	2	Jan	1820	rural Harrodsburg	Mercer	Ky		
Death			1883	Kingston	Caldwell	Mo	exact date unknown	
Buried				" Cemetery	"	"	(per gravestone)	
Married	14	Nov	1839		Washington	IN	19 y 10 mo	

Occupation lawyer, probate judge, clerk of courts, physician, state legislator **Military** **Church** Presby / Disciples Christ

Places Lived Mercer Ky; Washington/Orange etc IN; Ray, Grundy, Caldwell Mo

Other Wives ② Emma Adalia Dodge

To Caldwell Co MO spring 1846

His Father's Name (Major) Lemuel Dunn, Sr.

His Mother's Maiden Name Sarah Read Campbell

Mother – Sarah McCOY

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth	7	Sep	1820		? Washington	IN		
Death	24	Sep	1858	Kingston	Caldwell	MO	age 19 y 2 mo at wedding	
Buried				" Cemetery	"	"		

Occupation homemaker **Military** no **Church** Baptist / father was pioneer preacher – d 1836 when she was 16

Places Lived IN + MO

Other Husbands

Grandma's Half Brothers + Sisters:

Her Father's Name (Rev) Rice (aka Royce) McCoy

Her Mother's Maiden Name Mahala Pound – d. 1866

Children

st
ensus

Sex	Full Given Name	Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Source No.
F	1. Cynthia J.	Birth		Oct	1840		Washington	IN	
	Spouse – ① H B Nelson b 1834 IN ② Samuel R Jones b 1819 WVA	Death			1917	Kingston	Caldwell	MO	(town cem)
		Married	① ca ② ca		1859 1895		"	"	
M	2. Rice Allen (Sgt 6th Regt US Cavalry (ae 33))	Birth	08	Aug	1842		Grandy	MO	
	Spouse – "Belle" Martha J. Stephens (1846 – 13 Jan 1879)	Death	21	May	1876	Kingston	Caldwell	"	(Cemetery)
		Married	06	Sep	1866	"	Caldwell	MO	
F	3. Almira Catherine "Kate"	Birth	07	Feb	1844		Ray	MO	
	Spouse – * (civil war vet) Richard D Jackman grocer	Death	01	Aug	1886	Kingston	Caldwell	MO	cemetery
		Married	07	May	1865	Kingston	Caldwell	MO	Cald Co Hx
F	4. Sarah Melinda "Sis"	Birth			1846	"	"	"	
	Spouse – Joseph R McClellan	Death							
		Married	25	Sep	1875	Kingston	"	"	
F	5. Ann Hazeltine	Birth	15	Nov	1847	"	"	"	
	Spouse – Walker Miller b 1841 IL	Death			1879	betw 1878–1880			
		Married	28	June	1866	"	"	"	
M	6. George Washington	Birth			1849	"	"	"	
	Spouse –	Death			after 1878?	dy?			
		Married							
M	7. Lemuel III	Birth			1852	Kingston	Caldwell	MO	
	Spouse –	Death				dy? "	"		
		Married							
M	8. Marion	Birth	26	Apr	1855	Kingston	Caldwell	MO	
	Spouse –	Death	24	Mar	1874	"	"	"	Cemetery
		Married				d. age 18 y 10 mo 28 d			

rrison
Nelson

In the circles, identify by number your sources of information — then list each on the reverse side.

Samuel Jones d before 1910 – not buried at Kingston
~~Harrison~~ Nelson d " 1880

Marion + Rice ~~Either George or Lemuel III~~ died before 1878
~~What was Mr Jones first name~~?
Need death dates of "Sis," Ann, more specific dates of Cynthia, George W, and Lemuel Jr the father + Lemuel III the son. Did George marry + have children?

* See p 305 Caldwell + Livingston Co Histy ~~Additional children listed on the reverse side.~~ Of the above, 2 sons + all 4 daus living 1878

Child #3

Catharine Almira (Kate) was #1 wife of Richard D Sackner, CW Vet, grocer.
(12 July 1841 – 11 Feb 1901)
his #2 wife Priscilla C (   ) (21 Nov 1844 – 26 Aug 1925)

Richard + "Kate" had Sallie J who d 14 Nov 1872 ae 6y 7m 18d
did they have others?

Child #4

not in cemetery book   is this McClelland (or McLelland?)
children?

Child #5

her death not shown in cemetery records, A W.M. Miller d 1868 – was this her husband?

dau Lola Miller d 1874 (birth not noted) – cemetery records
? son? John A Miller 1872-1915 – any relation

Family Record

Cop

B1#1 (6)
Family No.

Dann
Surname

Father – Lemuel Dann Jr (MD) (Judge) etc

Event	Day	Month	Year		Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth	2	Jan	1820	○	Harrodsburg	Mercer	Kentucky		○
Death	×		1884	○	Kingston	Caldwell	Missouri		○
Buried				○	Kingston Cemetery				○
Married	31	Jan	1860	○	Kingston	Caldwell	Mo		○

Occupation MD, Judge, lawyer, State Rep., Mo University curator Military none Church Presbyterian + Baptist ○

Places Lived Mercer Co Ky, Washington Co Ill, Grundy, Ray + Caldwell Co Mo / Christian Church of Kingston ○

Other Wives Sarah McCoy (#1) (father-in-law was pastor) ○

His Father's Name (Major) Lemuel Dann Sr. ○

His Mother's Maiden Name Sarah Reed Campbell ○

Mother – Emma Adelia Dodge

Event	Day	Month	Year		Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth	9	Mar	1841	○	Summerhill	Cayuga	New York		○
Death	31	Jan	1860	○	Kingston	Caldwell	Missouri		○
Buried				○	Kingston Missouri				○

Occupation housewife Military Church "Christian" – father was minister + farmer ○

Places Lived Summer Hill + Locke NY (Cayuga Co) Kingston, Caldwell Co Mo ○

Other Husbands none ○

Her Father's Name Rev. Dwight Dodge ○

Her Mother's Maiden Name Lydia Goodman Pearce ○

Children

Sex	Full Given Name		Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Source No.
M	1. Dwight Dann	○	Birth	×	May	1864	Kingston	Caldwell	Mo	○
			Death	×		1933	Hamilton	Caldwell	Mo	○
	Spouse - Ada Bassett ° (10 Sep 1868 – 19 Dec 1950)	○	Married	×		1896	Kingston Cemetery			○
F	2. Mary Lydia Dann ★	○	Birth	13	Feb	1869	Kingston	Caldwell	Mo	○
			Death	19	Nov	1953	Hamilton	Cald.	Mo	○
	Spouse - William Wesley White	○	Married	15	Mar	1898	Kingston Cemetery			○
M	3. John Dann	○	Birth	25	Aug	1873	Kingston	Caldwell	Mo	○
			Death	7	Nov	1956	"	"	"	○
	Spouse - Lucy M ("Lou") Dean	○	Married	ca.	Spring	1900	Kingston Cemetery			○
M	4. William Benjamin Dann	○	Birth	7	Nov	1880	Kingston,	Caldwell	Mo	○
			Death	2	Apr	1953	"	"	"	○
	Spouse - Emily Mary Palmer ° (widow) b. Ark	○	Married	16	Feb	1930	Kingston Cemetery			○
	5.	○	Birth							○
			Death							○
	Spouse -	○	Married							○
	6.	○	Birth							○
			Death							○
	Spouse -	○	Married							○
	7.	○	Birth							○
			Death							○
	Spouse -	○	Married							○
	8.	○	Birth							○
			Death							○
	Spouse - Mary L. + Dwight each had 2 ch – a boy + a girl.	○	Married							○
	9. Neither Ben nor John had children	○	Birth							○
			Death							○
	Spouse - × = need more specific dates	○	Married							○
	10. ° Dwight + Ada had 2 ch, B + G, + lived apart many years	○	Birth							○
			Death							○
	Spouse - ° Need to find Mary E.'s maiden name	○	Married							○

○ In the circles, identify by number your sources of information — then list each on the reverse side.

★ ancestor

☐ Additional children listed on the reverse side.

Sources ① United States Biographical Dictionary (Missouri volume) publ 1878.
("Portrait Gallery of Eminent & Self-Made Men" U.S. Biog. Publ. Co —
entered Library of Congress 1878 by S.W. Lewis & Co.)
Sketches re: Judge Lemuel Dean, Jr & his brother, Richmond Mo.
Judge George Washington Dean.

② Kentucky Marriages Milw. Publ. Lib. R929.3 K375

③ Family Records - Bible, research of Billie Pringle, recollections of Ada White Yoakum — daughter of child #2 on reverse

④ Obituaries and records of cousin George Dodge (grandson of Emma Adelia Dodge's half brother—

⑤ U.S. Census — Kentucky & Mo

⑥ History of Cayuga County NY

⑦ Gravestones — Kingston Cemetery, Caldwell County Mo.

THE UNITED STATES

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN.

MISSOURI VOLUME.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY:
UNITED STATES BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1878.

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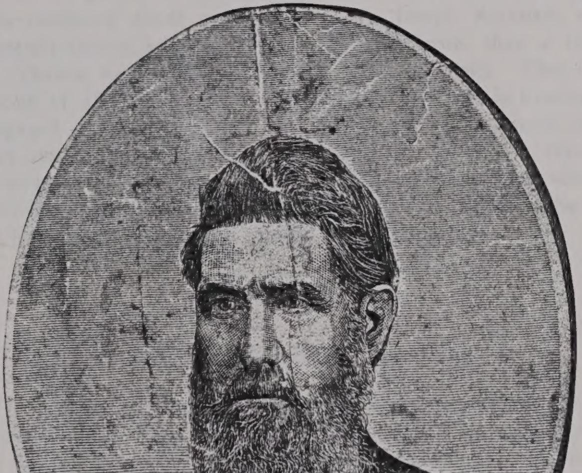
In the office of the Librarian of Congress,
at Washington."

— words on Reverse side of Page.



JUDGE LEMUEL DUNN.

KINGSTON.

LEMUEL DUNN, a descendant of an old Virginia family, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, January 2, 1820. His father, Lemuel Dunn, was a native of the western part of Virginia, a fuller and farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Campbell.

About the year 1806 they emigrated to Kentucky, where the subject of this memoir—the fifth of seven children—was born. He received his early education in the private schools of the neighborhood, completing the same at Cane Run Academy, in Mercer county, which institution he attended about three years.

November 14, 1839, he married Miss Sarah McCoy, a daughter of Rev. Rice McCoy, a Baptist minister and farmer, of Washington county, Indiana, where he temporarily resided.

In the spring of 1841 he emigrated to Ray county, Missouri, where he remained about one year. He then moved to Grundy county, where he resided over three years. Thence he moved to Caldwell county, in the spring of 1866. On first settling in Missouri, he engaged in farming. On moving to Grundy county, in consequence of failing health, which obliged him to give up farming, he engaged in the study of medicine. On his removal to Caldwell county, in 1846, he engaged in the practice of medicine, and continued until 1852, located during that period in Kingston, the county seat.

In 1850 he was elected, on the Whig ticket, representative in the State Legislature from Caldwell county, serving during the memorable session in which Colonel Benton was defeated for United States Senator by H. S. Geyer, the Whig candidate. In this move Dr. Dunn took an earnest and active part. During the same session, the State endorsed the bonds of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and of the Pacific Railroad Companies, to the amount of one and a half million dollars each. At the same session an act was passed apportioning to the several counties the swamp and overflowed lands of the State. In this, as in the first mentioned move, Dr. Dunn also was prominently active. The first petition to the Congress of the United States, for a grant of the public lands to aid in the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, was drafted by the Hon. George Smith, then a resident of Caldwell county, and Mr. Dunn. They circulated petitions, called public meetings in Caldwell and other counties along the line of the road, and inaugurated the movement that afterwards resulted in the act of Congress granting alternate sections of land along the line of the road, to aid in the construction, which with the aid granted by the State of Missouri, secured the completion of the road. At that time (1847), there was not a railroad west of the Mississippi river, and the people felt the necessity of having a railroad to convey their surplus products to market; and the active interest that Mr. Dunn took in this matter pointed to him as a proper person to assist in carrying out the wishes of the people in this matter, and as a consequence he was elected to the Legislature in 1850, mainly upon this issue.

In 1852 he was elected Clerk of the County Court of Caldwell county, which office he held until 1860. In 1854 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, holding both offices. With an interval of two years, he held the circuit clerkship till 1866.

From 1862 to 1864 he filled with ability the office of Probate Judge. During the war, he was elected one of the Curators of the State University, serving part of a term, when he resigned.

While serving as clerk of the court he improved his leisure time in the study of law, and so assiduously did he prosecute his studies that in 1866 he was admitted to the practice of law by Judge Walter King, of the Circuit Court, and has been successfully engaged in the same ever since.

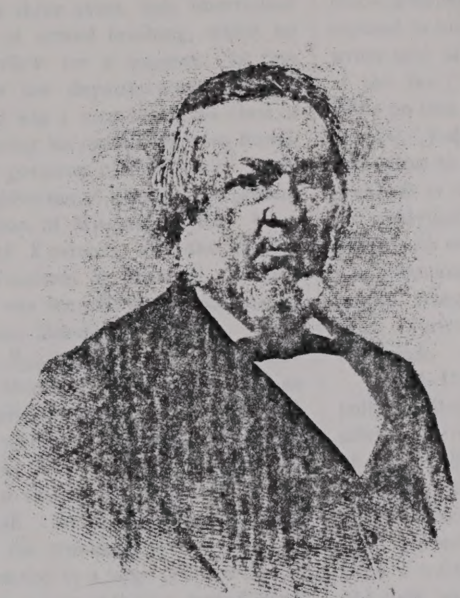
He became a Master Mason about 1857, in Mirable, Caldwell county. He is at present an active member and Past Master of Kingston Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M.

In politics he was always a Whig until the disbanding of that party, when he united with the Republicans, with whom he has since acted.

His parents were Presbyterians, and he was raised in the teachings of that Church but never united with it. About the year 1859 he united with the Christian Church, of which he is still a member.

His first wife died in 1858, leaving eight children—four boys and four girls; of these, two sons and four daughters are now living. January 31, 1860, he married Miss Emma Amelia Dodge, daughter of Rev. Dwight Dodge, of Caldwell county, and a minister of the Christian Church. The issue of this marriage is two sons and one daughter.

Judge Dunn is of commanding presence, six feet in height, and weighs two hundred pounds. His manners are pleasing and his professional and private character above reproach.



HON. GEORGE W. DUNN.

RICHMOND.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DUNN, the present judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit of Missouri, was born near Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky, October 15, 1815 His father, Major Lemuel Dunn, a pioneer farmer of Kentucky, was the son of Michael Dunn, of Irish parentage, but a native of Virginia, and a noble defender of his country in the war for the freedom of the American Colonies. The mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Sarah Read Campbell, was also a native Virginian and of Irish descent. Her father, John Campbell, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Major Dunn died in 1828, leaving his family in limited circumstances, on a farm, when George was only thirteen years old. Young as he was, he worked diligently during summer, and attended school through the winter. He finished what schooling the family's finances would permit at Cane Run Academy, Mercer county, excelling in mathematics. Although unable to take the full course at one of the regular colleges, his unquenchable thirst for knowledge led him to eschew the usual pastimes of youth, and to devote every spare hour to study, so his ardor made up for what his poverty disallowed. His mental tastes were beyond the ordinary of young men, leading him into the higher classics, law, and also into the flowery fields of poetry.

At nineteen he engaged as clerk in a dry goods store in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky; but he carried with him and used his books At twenty he began the regular study of law and continued it industriously three years, only interrupted by regular intervals of school teaching, which he was compelled to follow for a support. In that time he attended the law department of Transylvania University, and was a member of the class of 1836 and 1837. Among his classmates were Beriah McGoffin, afterward governor of Kentucky; Richard Yates, afterward governor of Illinois; the present Hon. Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi; Rev. Jonathan E. Spillman, of Kentucky, and the present Hon. Samuel H. Woodson, of Missouri. At the close of the term he was licensed to practice law by Judges Robertson and Marshall.

In the spring of 1839 Mr. Dunn settled in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and there opening an office, practiced in all the counties of the 5th Judicial Circuit. In the spring of 1841 he was appointed circuit attorney of the circuit to fill a vacancy, and in 1844 was elected to that office without opposition, and filled it until 1848. During those seven years, besides prosecuting the criminals in the circuit, he gave satisfactory attention to a large practice in civil cases. As his contemporaries at the bar, were Colonel A. W. Doniphan, Hon. David R. Atchison, Hon. William T. Wood, Governor Peter H. Burnett, Hon. James H. Birch, Governor Williard P. Hall, Hon. Robert D. Ray, General B. F. Stringfellow, and others of the most distinguished lawyers of the state. In 1848 Mr. Dunn was appointed judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit as successor of Hon. Austin A. King, who was that year elected governor of the state. He was elected to the same position in 1851 and again in 1857.

In 1861 Judge Dunn retired from office, declining to take the test oath required of officers by the state convention of that year, and resumed the practice of law. In 1863 he was again elected judge of his old circuit by a large majority, and remained on the bench until 1865, when he with others, was thrown out of office by the "vacating ordinance" of the state convention. He again returned to the practice of his profession and followed it until 1874, when he was elected without opposition to his old position as judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit, which he now holds.

Whether as lawyer or judge, few jurists of this country hold higher rank than does Judge Dunn. The prime of his life has been spent at the bar and on the bench, his contests have been with the legal giants of the West; his success is attested by his long continuance in office, in the affection of his fellow-attorneys, and in the universal confidence reposed in him by the people of his district. A late writer said of him: "He only sought the honors of the law;" the compliment is only half true: while no true lawyer is insensible to the "honors of the law," Judge Dunn has striven to honor the law more than to seek its honors. As a judge, he comprehends at once the law and facts of the case; and his analytical powers enable him to develop the points with such clearness and force, that his decisions commend themselves alike to the bar and to the people, being always fortified by the law and the facts. Juries are seldom called for when he is on the bench.

Judge Dunn has always been a Democrat in politics; but never a candidate for any political office. He was a member of the state convention of 1861, called to consider the Federal relations of Missouri. In that body he voted against secession and all radical measures. He has ever exhibited a deep interest in the cause of Education, and has been a warm friend of all educational institutions. He took an active part in establishing Richmond College, which has become a flourishing institution. When a young lawyer he became a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 57, A F. & A. M., and at different times has held various important offices in that body. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On the 19th of May, 1841, at Nicholasville, Kentucky, George W. Dunn was married to Miss Susan Martha Henderson, daughter of Bennet Henderson and grand-daughter of Colonel Joseph Crockett, an officer in the Revolutionary war. They have had five children, only one of whom, John Henderson Dunn, is now living.

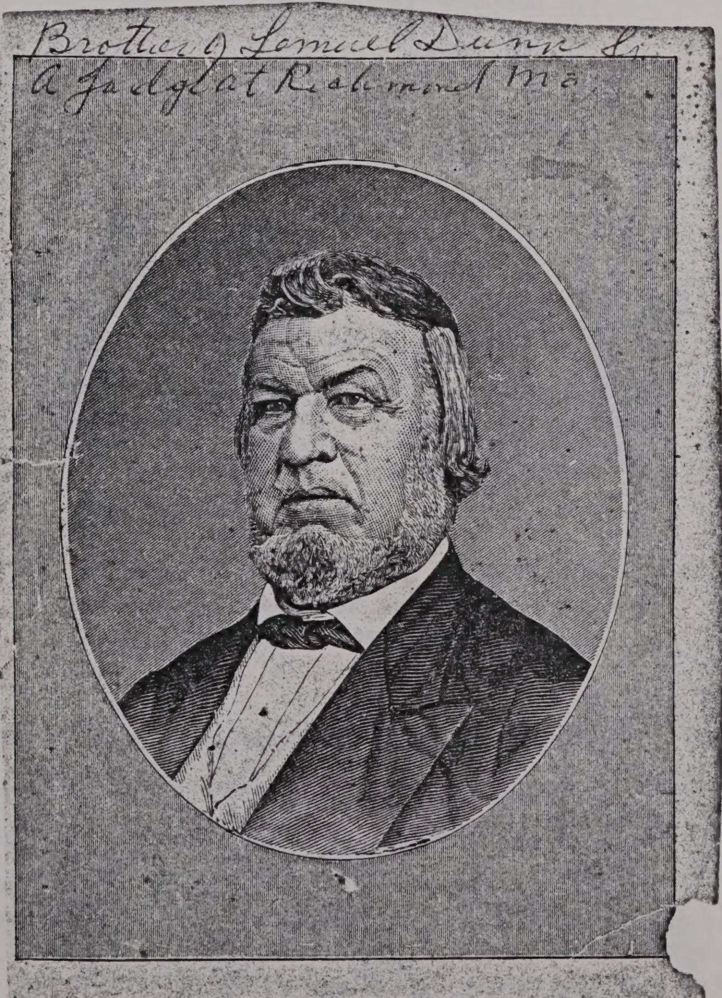
Judge Dunn has always evinced a taste for literature, which he has cultivated to a high degree. He has divided his affections between the goddess of justice and the fair nymph of poesy, and without slighting either, shows that he has worshipped both. He has given to the public many poetical effusions, gems of rare beauty and acknowledged merit. He is the only poet who has found in the prosy proceedings of a court of justice themes for poetical song. "The Temple of Justice," written by him a few years ago and dedicated to the bench and bar, has

been widely published and admired. We close his sketch with one of his gems, showing that the robe of ermine fits him no more gracefully than does the chaplet of poesy.

THE ERMINE AND THE HARP.

The Ermine's hue of spotless white
  Invokes the wearer's earnest ken,
As law and equity unite
  To shield and bless the sons of men;
For heaven-born Truth by right prevails
  And baffles every crafty scheme,
When Justice holds the impartial scales
  And Mercy's tears bedew the beam.
Fraud writhes beneath the Jurist's feet,
  And Falsehood from his presence flies,
Twin sisters these that dare not meet
  The piercing glances of his eyes;
And fetters that the strong apply
  To feeble limbs are snapped in twain,
And wrong's foul emblems scattered lie
  Around the bondman's broken chain.

O bring my Harp! Its chords shall send
  Exultant notes to greet all ears,
Notes whose harmonies will blend
  With music sounding from the spheres;
For right has triumphed over wrong,
  And Justice holds unbroken sway;
The victory demands a song,
  A sweet song that will live for aye.



Brother of Lemuel Dunn Sr
a Judge at Richmond Mo.

GEORGE W. DUNN.

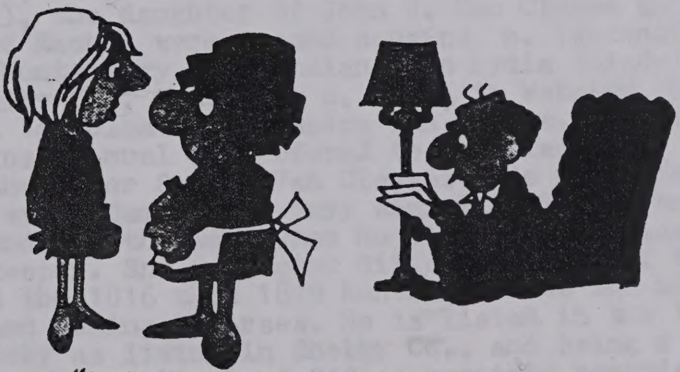
VAN CLEAVE

WI SHS CS71 V2214
Mary Van Cleave dau. (1986)
m Geo Teeter Jr —

The Pioneers - The Van Cleave Family Vol II Allan Ray Wenzel
(1988)

This volume is dedicated to all those adventurous Van Cleaves' who went west looking for inexpensive land, plentifull game, a fresh start and a good life, and by so doing conquered a continent and established a nation.

Allan Ray Wenzel
June 5,1987
Seattle, Washington



"LEROY PAID A BIG FEE TO HAVE HIS GENEALOGY LOOKED UP. NOW HE HAS TO PAY A BIGGER FEE TO HAVE IT HUSHED UP."

These are random pages from Wenzel's book and others, NOT IN ORDER, and from other sources. This enterprising family is very interesting, for four sons and a daughter of Aaron Van Cleave went to Kentucky with Daniel Boone in the original settlers group in 1775. Grandchildren married into my Grandfather White's ancestral (Teter Family in Kentucky) and my Grandma's Denn Family in Indiana, though as our many-great aunts and uncles not our ancestors. Orville + Wilbur Wright were also Van Cleave descendents, as some of these pages show.

✓ look in index for Teter

CHAPTER 6

AARON VAN CLEAVE

AARON VAN CLEAVE: b. March 5,1769, in Rowan Co., North Carolina, d. February 24,1846, in Montgomery Co., Indiana. m. May 31/June 2,1791, Jefferson Co., Kentucky, to Elizabeth Griffin (b. July 5,1775, in the Camden Dist., South Carolina, d. September 30,1834, in Montgomery Co., Indiana), the daughter of Ralph Griffin and Catherine —— . Aaron was refered to as "Upper Aaron" to distinguish him from his cousin Aaron. Aaron's teen-age years are chronicled under his father John Van Cleave's biography. Aaron is listed in the 1800, 1810, and 1820 Federal Censuses for Kentucky as living in Shelby Co. He is listed in the 1803 thru 1819 Kentucky State Tax Lists as living in Shelby Co., owning between 180 and 183 acres of land on Bullskin Creek, and owning from 2 to 12 horses. He bought land January 30,1827 in Brown Twp., Montgomery Co., Indiana, and Boone Co., Indiana. He is listed in the Crawfordsville Land Office receipts records as purchasing land, dated January 16, 1830. He is listed in the 1830 and 1840 Federal Censuses for Indiana as living in Montgomery Co., Brown Twp. Aaron and Elizabeth were among the first members of the Waveland Presbyterian Church of Brown's Valley. This church was organized November 28,1828, and the services were first held in the house of John J. Stubbins before a church building was erected. Aaron's will was probated in 1846.

Children:

1. Samuel Van Cleave: b. March 18,1792, in Shelby Co., Kentucky, d. October 17,1843, in Montgomery Co., Indiana. m. (firstly) January 31/June 3,1816, in Shelby Co., Kentucky, to Rachel Catherine Van Cleave (b.c. 1798, in Shelby Co., Kentucky, d. May 9,1833, in Montgomery Co., Indiana), the daughter of John H. Van Cleave and Marjory Kerns. Samuel and Rachel were second cousins. m. (secondly) August 21/27, 1834, in Montgomery Co., Indiana, to Lydia (Lindy) Van Cleave (b. 1808, in Shelby Co., Kentucky, d. 185-, in Webster Co., Iowa), the daughter of John Van Cleave and Eunice Van Cleave. Samuel and Lydia were first cousins. Samuel was refered to as "Black Sam" to distinguish him from the other Samuel Van Cleaves'. He had a dark complextion, hair, and eyes. Sam wasn't very sociable. He was known to be grumpy, but friendly with those whom he liked. Rachel was known to be an untidy housekeeper. She collected different types of bugs and plants. Sam is listed in the 1816 thru 1819 Kentucky State Tax Lists as living in Shelby Co., and owning 2 horses. He is listed in the 1820 Federal Census for Kentucky as living in Shelby Co., and being a farmer. He is listed in the Crawfordsville Land Office receipts records as purchasing land in Section 21, Twp. 25, north range 2 east, on May 27,1826. He lived on the east side of the Terre Haute road, three miles from Brown's Valley. At first his family lived in a shack. Much later he built a log house. Unusual, since he was a carpenter by trade. He cleared land in the forest for his farm; planting a good orchard of plenty of various fruit trees. He grew white pine trees infront of his house. Sam was known to be neglectful. Once he raised a crop of wheat and let it rot. And twice he set out timbers to build a barn and then let them rot. Sam is listed in the 1840 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Montgomery Co., Brown Twp. Lydia is listed in the 1850 Federal Census for Indiana as living in this same location. Lydia moved to Wapello Co., Iowa between 1854-1855, then to Webster Co., Iowa. Samuel and Rachel are buried in the Indian Creek Hill Cemetery, in Brown Twp., Montgomery Co., Indiana.

Children:

CHAPTER 56

HOPE VAN CLEAVE

HOPE (HOPEY) VAN CLEAVE: b.c. 1793/5/6, in Shelby Co., Kentucky. m. to Johnathan Wood.

Jane Van Cleave married Squire Boone
m 8Aug 1765 in Salisbury N.C.
(bro. of Daniel Boone).

CHAPTER 57

JANE VAN CLEAVE

JANE VAN CLEAVE: b. October 16,1749, in Middletown, Monmouth Co./New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., New Jersey, d. March 10,1829, at Otter Creek, Meade/Hardin Co., Kentucky. m. August 8,1765, at Salisbury, Rowan Co., North Carolina, to Squire Boone (b. October 5,1744, in Exeter Twp., near Reading, in Philadelphia Co. (now Berks Co.), Pennsylvania, d. August 5,1815, near Brandenburg, in Harrison Co., Indiana), the son of Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan. Jane was called "Big Granny" by her grandchildren - to distinquish her from Jane Hughes-Boone, who they called "Little Granny!" It is said that Jane and Squire had a double wedding with her brother Benjamin Van Cleave and Ruth Munson. Jane and Squire signed a marriage bond on July 11,1765. This bond hung on the wall of the Salisbury, North Carolina Courthouse for many years, until during the moving into a new building it was stolen. Squire was born on a Thursday at about five o'clock in the morning. His parents were members of the Quaker religion. His brother was the famous frontiersman Daniel Boone. When he was four or five years old Squire's parents moved from York Co., Pennsylvania to near Winchester, Virginia. Shortly thereafter the family moved to about 1¼ miles from Holman's (now Boone's) Ford, on the east side of the South Yadkin River, about 8 miles from the City of Wilkesboro, in old Rowan Co. (now Wilkes Co.), North Carolina. Squire developed a great fondness for guns and desired to learn how to make them. About ten years later his mother took him with her when she made a visit back to Pennsylvania. They journied by horseback, and camped out nights, the entire trip. Squire was left as an apprentice to his cousin, Samuel Boone, to learn the gunsmithing trade. He stayed for five years, becoming an expert gunsmith, and artistic in stocking and ornamenting guns with brass and silver. A year or so before his apprenticeship was up, he or his parents purchased the balance of his time and returned to North Carolina. After Squire and Jane were married (presumably shortly after Squire's return from Pennsylvania) they made their home at the Glades, located about ¼ mile north of Bear Creek, and between Bear Creek and the Yadkin River. The Yadkin River was a beautiful clear stream, full of fish, at that time. When Ehech Boone, the son of Squire and Jane, visited this area in 1790, all the Boones' had moved west to Kentucky, and none were still living in Rowan Co., North Carolina. Because game was becoming scarce in the area, Squire and his brother Daniel, decided to search for a better locality. This meant moving to a newer, less settled place. Toward the close of the summer of 1765 Squire and Daniel and three companions traveled down into Florida along the Altamaha River to check out the area before moving their families. Here they found high water, a wet country covered with greenbriar, and very little game. The lack of game meant going hungry, so becoming weary of it all, the group went back to Rowan Co., North Carolina, satisfied that Florida was not the locality to move to. Their intention had been to pass around the head of the Altamaha, going from there to the mouth of the St. Mary's on the seacoast, but it is thought that they didn't get that far. It is thought that Squire accompanied his brother Daniel and William Hill to Kentucky in the fall of 1767. They crossed the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains, the Holston and Clinch Rivers near their sources, and finally reached the head waters of the West Fork of the Big Sandy River. They traved westward about another 100 miles into what is now Floyd Co., Kentucky. After spending the winter, trapping and hunting, they returned to Rowan Co., North Carolina in the spring.

AARON VAN CLEAVE

AARON VAN CLEAVE: b. 1710 (bp. July 26,1711), on Staten Island, Richmond Co./or New Utrecht, Kings Co., New York, d. 1780, in Rowan Co., North Carolina. m. September 24,1734, at Princeton, Mercer Co./ or Middletown, Monmouth Co., New Jersey, to RACHEL SCHENCK (b. at Holmd bp. February 19,1709, at Freehold, Monmouth Co./Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey, d. in Rowan Co., North Carolina), the daughter of Jan Roelofse Schenck and Sara Willemse Van Couwenhoven. Aaron was the son of Isabrandt Van Cleef and Janneke Aertse Vanderbilt. Aaron was named after his Grandfather Aert VanDerBilt. Aaron was the first of the family to change the spelling of the family name from Van Cleef to the anglicized Van Cleave. Aaron settled in New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., New Jersey, with his brother Benjamin. Benjamin changed the name to the anglo-germanic Van Cleve, as had others of the family by this time. Many varied spelling changes to the family name began to occur with the third generation. On October 16,1737, Aaron was appointed Chimney Viewer for New Brunswick. This occupation entailed inspecting the chimneys to be sure they were free of soot, which caused fires. Aaron's children were all presumably born in New Brunswick, but other sources place their births in Monmouth Co., New Jersey. Aaron and his brother Benjamin entered into a shipping business partnership together. Benjamin handled the business affairs while Aaron Captained their ship, in this coast-wide trade venture. They continued in this business until both had large families. Many newspaper articles in the Boston Weekly Newsletter and the New York Weekly Post-Boy mention Aaron skippering vessels along the northeast coast: "Van Cleave entered the Port of Boston from Perth Amboy" (September 22,1743; Boston Weekly Newsletter), "Boston out for Perth Amboy, October 10,1743, Van Clief" (October 17,1743; New York Weekly Post-Boy), "Boston, October 19, out, Van Cleave for Perth Amboy" (October 20,1743: Boston Weekly Newsletter), "Custom House, Rhode Island, March 16, Van Cleave from Perth Amboy" (March 19,1744; New York Weekly Post-Boy), "Custom House, Rhode Island, April, cleared Van Cleave for Perth Amboy" (April 16,1744; New York Weekly Post-Boy), "Newport, Rhode Island, June 29, entered Van Cleave from Perth Amboy," "Custom House, Boston, cleared Aaron Van Cleave for Amboy" (October 11,1744; Boston Weekly Newsletter). Aaron and Benjamin terminated their shipping business because of scepticism in one of their shipping ventures involving a security debt, to which Aaron had to pay. This caused the selling of their business and the reduction of both their wealths. Aaron is listed as living in Freehold, Monmouth Co., New Jersey, in 1748 and 1750. Aaron moved his family to the Forks of the Yadkin River, in Rowan Co., North Carolina; arriving May 1,1750. Here he took up farming. On May 2,1763 Aaron purchased 766 acres of land located near the Jersey Baptist Church in Rowan Co. (now Davidson Co.), North Carolina, for 57L 10s, from Henry McCulloh, who received the land in 1745 as part of a 100,000 acre tract from King George II. It was officially deeded October 14,1763. He morgaged this same 766 acres of land on December 7,1763, for 73L. It was official on January 12,1764. Aaron's neighbor was Squire Boone Sr., formerly from Schuylkiln, Pennsylvania. On December 29,1753 John, the Earl of Granville, conveyed to Squire Boone Sr. a 640 acre tract of land received in a patent grante him by King George II. Squire sold this Granville Tract to his son Daniel on October 12,1759. Daniel Boone and his wife Rebecca sold this 640 acres, located on the east side of Bear Creek in St. Luke Parish, to Aaron Van Cleave on February 21,1764, for 80L. The deed was witnessed by Aaron's son Benjamin on April 11,1764. Daniel Boone sold this

①

tract of land, located at the Forks of the Yadkin River, in Rowan Co., North Carolina, so he could venture to the new lands of Kentucky. This Granville Tract was the first home the Boone family occupied in the Yadkin River area. On January 16,1768/9, Aaron Van Cleave was appointed Constable of the lower end of the Forks of Yadkin River, Rowan Co., North Carolina. On February 15,1769 he was fined, as Constable, for non-appearance in court. On February 17,1769 his appointment as Constable was rescinded. Aaron is listed in the 1768 and 1769 North Carolina Tax Lists as living in Rowan Co., Craig Dist. Aaron served on a Jury at the court in Salisbury on November 5,1771. In the Moravian records Aaron is mentioned; "Old South-German man named Von Cleft"... was living at south Yadkin, January 31,1772. In other records he is listed as: "Van Cleft - a Dutchman of 60 years is leader of a group that gathered at Dutchman's Creek Meeting House," 1772-1773. This meeting house was the Heidelberg Evangelical Lutheran Church, located a few miles east of Mocksville. Cleft is the spelling of the name found in many of the records. The meetings at the Dutchman's Creek Meeting House led to the attendance and participation in the Mecklenburg Convention, of North Carolina, which resulted in the appointment of a "Committee of Patriots" (Delegates to the Continental Congress) who drafted the famous "Mecklenburg Resolves" on May 20,1775. Some historians consider this document to be the first Declaration of Independence. On February 19,1778 Aaron sold to his son Benjamin 200 acres of land of the Granville Tract, located on the west side of Bear Creek, for 520L. This sale was witnessed by Aaron's son John. The discription of this section of the tract is as follows: beginning at a bounded pine tree on the west side of Bear Creek running south 25 chains to black oak - then east 80 chains to a post oak - then north 25 chains to a black oak - then by a straight line to the beginning of the tract. Aaron is listed in the 1778 North Carolina Tax List as living in Rowan Co., Craig Dist. Aaron and Rachel are buried in the Burying Ground Ridge Cemetery (now the Old Joppa Presbyterian Church Graveyard Cemetery), located at the Forks of the Yadkin River, near Mocksville, 21 miles north of Salisbury, in Rowan or Davie Co., North Carolina.
Children:

1. Samuel Van Cleave: b.c. 1735, in New Jersey. Samuel is said to have moved to Berkeley Co., Virginia. He may have been the seventh child, b.c. 1751, in Rowan Co., North Carolina. But if he was born in 1735 he moved to Virginia prior to the 1768 North Carolina Census Tax List was taken, or as the seventh child before the 1778 North Carolina Census Tax List was taken. He is not listed in any of the Tax Lists of North Carolina, or any Census or Tax Lists for any other location, as found to date.

2. Thisgen/Cary Van Cleave: b.c. 1737, in New Jersey. It is said that he moved to Ohio. He may have been the eighth child, b.c. 1753, in Rowan Co., North Carolina. The name Cary is a diminutive of both Charles and Carolius, and thus may have been named for Carolina, as Carolinus. He too is not found in any of the North Carolina Census Tax Lists, or any Census or Tax Lists for any other location, as found to date. Van Cleef/Van Cleave families have shown-up in Kentucky and Indiana living near the rest of the families who originated from the upcoming five Van Cleave brothers, who pioneered Kentucky and Indiana. These other families lived with the families of the five brothers, moving with them, but not of them. They were from Virginia and Ohio, and arrived in Kentucky and Indiana between 1810-1830. I have not been able to place them in any other Van Cleef/Cleave/Cleve/Cleft/et al families.

3. John Van Cleave: b. 1739, in New Brunswick, Middlesex Co./or Monmouth Co., New Jersey, d. May 12,1812, in Jefferson Co., Indiana. ✓

4. Benjamin Van Cleave: b. November 15,1741, in New Brunswick, Middlesex Co./or Monmouth Co., New Jersey, d. July 27,1819, in Shelby Co., Kentucky.

5. William Van Cleave: b. 1743, in New Brunswick, Middlesex Co./ or Monmouth Co., New Jersey, d.b. 1786-1787, in Mercer Co., Kentucky. m. Abigail

6. Aaron Van Cleave: b. 1745, in New Brunswick, Middlesex Co./ or Monmouth Co., New Jersey, d. November/December 1813, in Washington Co., Kentucky.

7. Ralph (Roeloph/Rafe) Van Cleave: b. 1747 (bp. May 10,1747), in New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., New Jersey, d. 1798, in Shelby Co., Kentucky.

8. Jane Van Cleave: b. October 16,1749, in Middletown, Monmouth Co./ New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., New Jersey, d. March 10,1829, at Otter Creek, Meade/Hardin Co., Kentucky.

There is the possibility that John was born in 1737, William in 1739, and Aaron in 1744. John had the first (known) born child, which he named for his mother. William's first (known) born child is thought to have preceeded Benjamin's first born child. I have stayed with the traditional birth order until further records reveal differently.

[illegible]

JOHN VAN CLEAVE

✓ JOHN VAN CLEAVE: b. [illegible], in New Brunswick, Middlesex Co./Monmouth Co., New Jersey, d. May 1[illegible],18[illegible], in Jefferson Co., Indiana. m. (first) c. 1761, to Mary Shepherd (d. September 1[illegible],1781, in Jefferson Co., Kentucky), the daughter of Thomas Shepherd and Elizabeth Van Meter. m. (secondly) to Rachel Demaree-Ryker (b. November 19,1743, in Bucks Pennsylvania (bp. April 1,1744, at Hampton, Bucks Co.), d.c.1814?), t daughter of Samuel Demaree/Demarest and Lea Demarest. John is listed in the 1769 North Carolina Tax List as living in Rowan Co., Captain Reed's Dist. John and his brothers: Benjamin, William and Aar were persuaded by their brother-in-law, Squire Boone, to investigate the rich new lands of Kentucky Co., Territory of Virginia. Daniel Boone, brother of Squire, had been exploring these new lands since th mid-1760's. John, benjamin, William and Aaron Van Cleave left their homes in Rowan Co., in 1775, joining other colonists led by the Boone brothers and Richard Henderson heading for "Caintuk" to establish lan claims. In 1776 the four brothers having accomplished this returned t North Carolina. John headed back to Kentucky in 1777, and back again to North Carolina. The numerous Indian confrontations, the managing o to farms in different parts of the country, and, the caring for their families prompted the many trips back and forth between North Carolin and Kentucky. John is listed in the 1778 North Carolina Tax Lists as living in Rowan Co. On February 19,1778 John witnessed the sale of 20 acres of land of the original Granville Tract by his father to his brother Benjamin. Shortly there after John and his brothers, Benjamin and William moved their families and belongings to Kentucky for permanent residence. John and Benjamin continued to own their lands in Rowan Co., North Carolina until 1783. John, his brothers, and their families traveled by foot and horseback along the Wilderness Road and through the Cumberland Gap to get to Fort Boonesborough (built in 1775), and their new homes in western Kentucky. In 1779 Squire Boone and several other families, including John Van Cleave's, left Fort Boonesborough, moved west, establishing Boone's Painted Stone Station (later called Lynch's Station). They completed building the Station i the spring of 1780. It was located in old Jefferson Co. (now Shelby Co.): located on a small rise on the north side of Clear Creek (originally named Brashears Creek), a branch of the Salt River, two miles east of present day Shelbyville. At the time it was the only station between Harrod's Station (Harrodsburg) and Lynn's Station. Squire's Painted Stone Station was located 22 miles east of Lynn's Station. When once established at the Station John's family took up the threads of life; building their cabin, clearing the soil, planting more fields and caring for what few domesticated animals they had. The fields had to be guarded while the men cultivated the crops. Indians would lurk in the nearby forests, seeking an opportunity to slay or capture unaware farmers. John traveled back to Rowan Co., North Carolina, where on March 21,1780 he was granted by the State 500 acres of land, located on Little Creek at the Forks of the Yadkin River. He sold this property on September 20,1783. In September 1781, two couples were to be married at Lynn's Station. On September 12,1781, Bland Ballard and a Mr. Carris, both of Lynn's Station, went to Brashear's Station, located near the mouth of Floyd's Fork River in present day Bullitt Co., to escort the Reverend John Whitaker, a Baptist Minister, back to Lynn's Station. The double union was to be the first legal marriage in that part of the country. While enroute Ballard discovered an Indian trail and became satisfied that there was a large body of Indians in the vicinity. He returned to Lynn's Station to inform the residents of possible Indian trouble, and sent word on to Floyd's Beargrass Station. That night he traveled to Boone's Painted Stone Station to inform the residents there of the Indian presence. The people at Boone's Station were already unsettled by the numerous Indian sightings of their own. It was known that a large concentration of warriors had followed General Clark's Army down the Ohio River to the area in August. This group of warriors had previously defeated Colonel Archibald Lochry's force, and thus, were eager to continue skirmishing with the white settlers. The residents at Boone's Painted Stone Station held a meeting. They voiced their concerns and alarm over the presence of these Indians and were determined to evacuate the Station; agreeing to remove to Lynn's Station for greater safety. The pioneers arrived at this conclusion since they had numerous women and children with few enough men to withstand a seige by a large body of waring Indians. There were a number of families at Boone's Painted Stone Station besides John Van Cleave's. There also were those of: Hinton, Harris, Cline, Hughs, Bryan, Boone, Hansboro, McCarby, et al. Not all of the families felt they could be ready to travel by the next day, but they were determined to depart at that time anyway, since they could take advantage of a militia escort, who were present. Squire Boone and the widow Hinton didn't believe they could have their families and valuable possessions ready to leave as soon as the next day. Squire Boone could not prevail upon those families who were ready to wait another day, thus enabling everyone to travel in greater safety together. He was suffering from an Indian inflicted gunshot wound at the time of this new danger, and decided to remain behind with his family and await the return of the militia with more pack horses. They would look after the remaining stock and come on the following day. Bland Ballard conducted the party leaving Boone's Station. The pioneers left very early on the morning of Thursday, September 13,1781, heading west, under the guard of over 30 Jefferson County Militia. The pioneers were loaded down with household goods, personal possessions and cattle. All of which impeded their progress, and they had 21 miles to travel before arriving at their destination, the nearest Station, Lynn's, on Beargrass Creek. Their evacuation route was along a heavily wooded narrow wagon road which had been built from Lynn's Station to Boone's Station only the year before. During the journey John Van Cleave's wife, Mary, carried their small twin daughter, Nancy. John's eldest daughter, Rachel, then about 18 years old, carried her little sister Sarah (Sally) the other twin. After traveling nine miles of the journey Militia Lieutenant, James Welsh, who was suffering from a fever, became too ill to continue. About 12 of the militia guard fell behind to care and protect him. They prepared a litter to carry their sick commander until his fever passed. This loss of manpower severly weakened the combined strength of the whole party. And by now the remaining guard and families were streched out along the trail for some distance. By mid-day the party had progressed about 11 to 12 miles from the Painted Stone Station, reaching the neighborhood of Long Run, located on Floyd's Fork of the Salt River, near present day Simpsonville in Shelby County. The lead families of the party had just reached the maze of a great forest in the bed of Long Run, swollen by recent rains. At this point from hidden ambush the Indians attacked the rear of the procession. Ballard went to the rear of the column to help protect those of the party being attacked. He succeeded in driving the Indians back holding them in check as long as he and a few militiamen could. Bland helped a couple by the name of Cline to get away to safety, killing an Indian in the process. Some of those in the front of the party ran for safety, ignoring their earlier agreement to stand and fight if attacked. Others in the column did dismount, taking cover behind the trees and fought bravely but the loss of part of the militia guard in the rear and the fleeing families in front proved to great a loss of fire power. Instead of fighting many dislodged their possessions from their horses having their wives and children mounting in place and made a run for it. By now the Indians had commenced their attack on the whole colume. With the pioneers in a rout the Indians fell upon those persons at hand and massacred them. Mary Van Cleave was killed and her little daughter Nancy was carried off by the Indians. Her fat was never known. Rachel, Sarah, and the other daughters were captured and taken as prisoners by the Indians. By the time Ballard returned t the front of the procession he found a number of the pioneers killed and the rest scattered in flight, leaving their cattle and baggage behind. After fording the swollen river of Long Run the escaping survivors were faced with racing up a long steep hillside of the western bank with the Indians in pursuit. From the top lay 9 more miles t the safety of Lynn's Station. John's sons, Aaron (12½ years old) and Benjamin (10½ years old), were slender and fleet of foot and escaped harm during the attack by running on foot through the forest followi the escaping pioneers on horseback. John Jr. (about 16 years old) was a bit fleshy and began to tire from running and fell behind the other He became separated and decided his best recourse was to take refuge in a hollow log. He crawled into it and spent the night. Here he remained until hearing the voices of a rescue party of scouts the next day. He then crawled out and happily joined this group of men. Aaron and Benjamin were forced to cross the river by holding the tails of t horses while swimming. The riders refused to take them up onto the horses backs for fear it would impede their progress. The water weigh down the boy's buckskin pantaloons. Their watersoaked pants became heavy and began to drag under foot retarding their haste and keeping them from running along with the rest of the escaping party. One of the boys rolled up his pant legs, and the other threw his pants away in order to run better. He later regretted doing so because he could not find them again, and they had brass buttons, a commodity hard to replace in the wilderness. Both the boys finally reached the safety of a rescue party. During all of these events the militiamen with Lieutenant Welsh were unaware of the Indian attack until they met running cattle and horses heading back to Boone's Painted Stone Station. They soon came upon the Indians with the Van Cleave girl prisoners. Rachel still clung to little Sarah, who had began to fret and cry. The Indians made signs for Rachel to nurse the child, but Sarah continued to create a disturbance. The Indians were about ready to kill the child when they were surprised by the militiamen and ran off. The girls were rescued unharmed. Some of the survivors reached Lynn's Station that night, and a few returned to Boone's Station. The next day a witness to the scene counted nine bodies, of the estimated ten killed. The women and children were horribly mutilated with their faces cut away and bodies disembowled. The John Van Cleave family members reunited on September 15,1781, at Boone's Painted Stone Station. John returned with the rescue party to the sight of the ambush of two days before. There he found the mutilated body of his wife Mary. He was able to recognize her by the rings on her hand. John buried Mary beneath the branches of the forest trees where she had fallen during the attack, which became known as the Long Run Massacre. John's son Benjamin fell from his horse into deep water while crossing Floyd's Fork, about two miles from Long Run, after the burial of his mother. Luckily he had the presence of mind to catch hold of the horse's tail and held on until safe on the other side. As soon as the first survivors from the massacre had come running into Lynn's Station Colonel John Floyd (later General) sent the word out to all the Stations on the Beargrass to be on the alert, and for all able bodied militiamen to rendezvous at Lynn's Station at 3 a.m., Friday, the 14th of September. They would ride out to rescue any other possible survivors, bury the dead, and march to Boone's Painted Stone Station, to relieve this small force comprissing the Boone and Hinton families. Twenty-seven mounted militiamen rode out under the command of Colonel Floyd, Captain Wells (later Colonel), and with Bland Ballard (later Major) as scout. About 50 Miami Indians had perpetrated the Long Run massacre, but within a few hours of Saturday this number had swollen to 150. This large force was under the command of British Captain Alexander McKee and the famous Mohawk Indian Chief Joseph Brant, along with Simon and George Girty. They joined all their parties together in hopes of ambushing any relief party that may be sent. After Floyd's force reached Floyd's Fork of the Salt River he decided to pursue further, against the warnings by Bland Ballard to ascertain the Indian location(s) first. He was over-ruled. The militia had left so early in the morning that the Indians were still searching for plunder along the trail when Floyd's force surprised them. Unfortunately the terrain was to the Indian's advantage, for all they had to do was fall back from the road and shoot across it and up the hill cutting Floyd's men down. The Indians were able to regroup and attack with such speed that Floyd's men believed they had ventured into a surprise ambush. Seventeen of the 27 militiamen were either killed outright or captured at the first volley of fire. The remainder of the group was forced to retreat to a place of safety, selected earlier incase of just such an occurence. The militia succeeded in killing and wounding a few Indians including a Huron chief. This loss so disinheartened the Indians that they refused to attack the Painted Stone Station, when coerced to do so by Captain McKee and Simon Girty. Thus, Floyd's Defeat, as the engagement was named, is credited with saving the families of Boone and the widow Hinton at the Painted Stone Station. Squire Boone remained at his Station for several days before he took his small band over to Lynn's Station, when it appeared to be safe for travel. The Long Run Massacre has sometimes erroneously been called Boone's Defeat in some accounts. After the death of his wife Mary, John remarried to Rachel Demaree-Ryker, the widow of Gerardus Ryker, who was one of the men killed during the engagement of Floyd's Defeat. During the American Revolutionary War John served as a Private in Captain Chenoweth's Company of Jefferson Co., Kentucky Militia. He is listed as serving on a tour of duty at the building of Fort Nelson from April 20,1782 to May 12,1782; in the Illinois Papers, Chenoweth's payroll. For this service he received a military grant of 330 acres of surveyed land from the State of Virginia; located on Bullskin Creek, of the [illegible] River, in [illegible] Co., [illegible], [illegible] dated January 1[illegible]. He already owned [illegible] acres [illegible] on from a grant dated July [illegible],17[illegible]1. On Friday, August [illegible], [illegible], the Indians and Brit Army officers under the command of [illegible] irty attacked the defense of Bryan 's Station. Simon Girty held the fort under siege through Monday, August 19,1782. John, Benjamin and William Van Cleave and t families were living at the Station at the time of the siege, and t part in the defence of the fort against the Indians. This siege tur into a major Indian assault and campaign. It culminated in the last battle fought in the west of the American Revolution; the Battle of the Blue Licks, August 19,1782, in Kentucky. Many were the confront ations with the Indians led by the British Army during 1778 through 1782. Fewer Indian engagements took place from 1783 to 1790, but th threat of the Indian pressence was still with the pioneers. During these years many pioneers were killed by roaming bands of Indians. This constant threat caused John and his brothers to move their fam ilies from one station to another for protection, as was the case fo all the pioneers on this frontier. Often stations were burned by ho Indians, or were too sparsely populated to defend against a large b of Indians. Perminate settlement took much time and legal debate ov true land ownership. This carried on for many years until by the th the litigations were over a large number of settlers were then livi in Kentucky on lands originally owned by the first settlers. Some o them moved on to new frontiers as a result. In 1783 John and his br William and their families were living in the Low Dutch Colony; whic had been established by the Demaree, Ryker, Banta, and other Dutch families, located partly in Shelby Co. and partly in Henry Co., Kent ucky. John was back in Rowan Co., North Carolina on September 27,178 at which time he sold his 440 acres of land, located on Bear Creek (part of the original Granville Tract), to his brother Ralph for L[illegible] John was listed as being of Lincoln Co., Kentucky. The transaction was witnessed by his brothers, Benjamin and Aaron. The deed was tra fered November 4,1783. Also on September 27,1783 John witnessed the sale of 200 acres of land from his brother Ralph to his brother Aar These incidents relating to the Van Cleave family are based on Van Cleave family traditions and documents located in various records depositories. The traditions were first compilled and placed on pape (with the exception of early family Bible notations) between the 18 through the early 1900's, by children, grandchildren and great-grand children of the early original pioneers, and county history compiler Most of the documents were placed in record between 1780 and 1850, with the bulk occuring between 1790 and 1810. John signed a petition to the Virginia Legislature, November 4,1789, in relation to the re moval of the Supreme Court. John is listed in the 1790 Federal Censu for Kentucky as living in Jefferson Co. In the later part of 1790 Jefferson Co. was broken up into several smaller counties. The area where John was living became Shelby Co. In 1794 John was living on Clear Creek below Shelbyville with his brother Benjamin. He is liste in the 1795 Kentucky State Tax Lists as living in Shelby Co., on Bul skin Creek. John is listed in the 1800 and 1810 Federal Censuses for Kentucky as living in Shelby Co. He is listed in the 1803, 1804, 180 1806, 1807, 1809 and 1811 Kentucky State Tax Lists as living in She Co., and owning between 200 and 220 acres of land located on Bullski Creek (part of Brashears Creek), having between 2 and 9 horses, and

owning ? black slaves, depending on the year. On October 9,1811, John sold his land in Shelby Co., and moved from Kentucky across the Ohio River into Jefferson Co., Indiana Territory. His son Peter and family, and his step-sons: John, Gerardus and Samuel Ryker had moved to the same area between 1805-1809. John's first wife, Mary, was from Shepherdtown, Virginia. She was named in her father's will of March 25,1776. She died near present day Simpsonville, in Shelby Co., Kentucky. John, Rachel (his second wife), and their son David were named in a lawsuit, in Chancery court for Shelby Co., Kentucky, February 16,1799, which involved the heirs of Rachel's father, Samuel Demarest/Demaree. The lawsuit pertained to land he left in his will being owned, by purchase, by a grandson of his, Abraham Demaree. Abraham was bringing the lawsuit against the others inorder to get legal title. An outsider had claimed the land and refused to relinquish it. John and Rachel agreed with Abraham and conveyed any interest that they might have in the land to him. John's will was dated May 11,1812, and probated and recorded May 28,1812. He left his estate to his sons Peter and David, from the union of his second marriage, and the four daughters of his second wife's first marriage to Gerardus Riker. John stated in his will that his children from his first marriage were already provided for. Rachel died at the home of her son Peter Van Cleave, located 4 miles from the City of Madison. It is assumed that John and Rachel are buried on Ryker's Ridge, in the Ryker Family Cemetery, located in Madison Twp., Jefferson Co., Indiana.
Children:

1. Rachel Van Cleave: b. October 25,1762, in Rowan Co., North Carolina, d. April 26,1842, in Warren Co., Ohio.
2. John Van Cleave: b.c. 1765, in Rowan Co., North Carolina, d.b. 1840-1850, in Orange/Morgan Co., Indiana.
3. Mary Van Cleave: b.c. 1767, in Rowan Co., North Carolina.
4. Aaron Van Cleave: b. March 5,1769, in Rowan Co., North Carolina, d. February 24,1846, in Montgomery Co., Indiana.
5. ✓ Benjamin Van Cleave: b. January 20,1771, in Rowan Co., North ✓ Carolina, d. early 1840, in Orange Co., Indiana.
6. Elizabeth Van Cleave: b.c. 1773, in Rowan Co., North Carolina, d.c. 1835, in Montgomery Co., Indiana.
7. Sarah Van Cleave: b. March 14,1780, at Boone's Painted Stone Station, Jefferson Co., Kentucky Territory, d. December 1830, in Henry Co., Kentucky.
8. Nancy Van Cleave: b. March 14,1780, at Boone's Painted Stone Station, Jefferson Co., Kentucky Territory, d. September 13,1781, in Jefferson Co., Kentucky Territory?
9. Peter Van Cleave: b. 1784/5, in Jefferson Co., Kentucky, d. June 1829, in Jefferson Co., Indiana.
10. David Van Cleave: b. March 24,1787, in Jefferson (Shelby) Co., Kentucky, d. November 18,1852, in Boone Co., Indiana.

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James Meriwether estate. At March Court, 1811, on motion of John P. Booker and Edward Booker, it was ordered that Joseph Smith, Thomas Hannah, and David Standiford divide two tracts of land in Shelby County among the heirs of James Meriwether. Land surveyed July 17, 1811, by John Harbison, D. S. S. C., containing 281 acres, including seven acres which had been sold to John Doyel off northeast corner, described as beginning at N. E. corner of John Breckenridge's 1000 acre survey on North Fork of Clear Creek being the same on which Bolings Lick lies, etc., and in line of Allin's military survey. Also another tract in Shelby County on Clear Creek containing 136 acres and touching Benjamin Van Cleave's pre-emption, ✓ surveyed by Harbison and divided between Judith, Elizabeth and Sarah Booker, and William, James, Jane, and Richard Meriwether. Report made August 17, 1811. Recorded December 10, 1811. *[B1, p36.]*

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CHAPTER 7

BENJAMIN VAN CLEAVE

BENJAMIN VAN CLEAVE: b. January 20,1771, at the Forks of the Yadkin River, near Macksville, in Rowan Co., North Carolina, d. in the first half of 1840, near Paoli, in Orange Co., Indiana. m. January 1,1801, in Shelby Co., Kentucky, to Sarah (Sally) Kearns/Kerns (b. September 27, 1781, in Kentucky, d. August 7,1822, in Orange Co., Indiana), the daughter of Peter Kearns and Anna Jordan (both b. in Ireland). He enlisted, as a Private, in Captain John Arnold's (later Lieutenant Stephen Arnold's) Company, Whitaker's Battalon, Major General Charles Scott's Army; serving from July 7,1794 to October 26,1794, during General Anthony Wayne's Fallen Timbers Campaign. He bought land in Stampers Creek Twp., Orange Co., Indiana in 1813, and moved there in 1814. Benjamin served on the first Grand Jury in Orange Co., which met April 8,1816, at the house of William Lindley. He is listed at the Land Records Office in Jeffersonville, Indiana as buying 160 acres of land in Washington Co., Indiana, located in section 28, township 2, range 2. He made payments on December 30,1816, December 31,1816, January 6,1817, and final payment on June 11, 1818. Benjamin is listed in the 1800 and 1810 Federal Censuses for Kentucky as living in Shelby Co. He is listed in the 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810 and 1811 Kentucky State Tax Lists as owning 200 acres of land on Bullskin Creek, in Shelby Co., and owning between 2-6 horses, depending on the year. He is listed in the 1812, 1813 and 1814 Kentucky State Tax Lists as owning 200 acres of land on Luber Run, in Shelby Co., and owning 5-6 horses, depending on the year. He is listed in the 1820 and 1830 Federal Censuses for Indiana as living in Orange Co., Paoli Twp., and being a farmer.

Children:

1. Aaron Van Cleave: b. November 7/9,1800, in Shelby Co., Kentucky, d. April 9,1836, in Orange Co., Indiana. m. June 5,1827, in Orange Co., Indiana, to Nancy Galloway (b. 1799, in Scott Co., Kentucky, d. April 1,1870, in Washington Co., Indiana). Aaron is listed in the Indiana Register of Receipts, at the Land Records Office in Jeffersonville, Clark Co., Indiana as buying 80 acres of land in Washington Co., Indiana, located in section 29, township 2, north range 2 east, on January 28,1831. He is listed in the 1830 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Orange Co., Stampers Creek Twp., and being a farmer. Nancy is listed in the 1840, 1850 and 1860 Federal Censuses as living in the same location, and managing a $ 5700.00 farm. Aaron and Nancy are buried in the Wible Family Cemetery, located in Washington Co., Indiana.

   Children:

   1. Benjamin L. Van Cleave: b. April 24,1828, in Orange Co., Indiana, d. July 20,1902, in Washington Co., Indiana. Benjamin never married. He is listed as living with his mother in the 1850 and 1860 Federal Censuses. He is listed in the 1870, 1880 and 1900 Federal Censuses for Indiana as living in the same location - Orange Co., Stampers Creek Twp., and being a farmer. He lived between his brother-in-law James L. Cornwell and his uncle Jackson McCoy. He is buried in the Livonia Cemetery, in Madison Twp., Washington Co., Indiana.
   2. Ruth Ann Van Cleave: b. August 5,1829, in Orange Co., Indiana, d. January 29,1868, in Orange Co., Indiana. m. December 4/7,1854, in Orange Co., Indiana, to James Warren (b. May 29, 1828, in Wayne Co., Kentucky, d. February 23,1905, in Washington Co., Indiana), the son of Nathan Warren (b. in Kentucky).

2. Martha Van Cleave: b. May 2,1802, in Shelby Co., Kentucky, d. April 11,1884, in Greensburg, Decatur Co., Indiana. m. May 30,1821, in Orange Co., Indiana, to John McKinney (b. September 14,1794, in Kentucky/Virginia, d. July 7,1880, in Greensburg, Decatur Co., Indiana), the son of David McKinney and Margaret Wallace. They were Presbyterians and Republicans. John is listed in the 1830 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Orange Co. He is listed in the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880

Federal Censuses for Indiana as living in Decatur Co., Washington Twp., and being a farmer. Martha and John are buried in the South Park Cemetery, in Greensburg, Washington Twp., Decatur Co., Indiana. On their stone is found the word "Pioneers."

Children:

1. James A. McKinney: b. February 11,1823, in Orange Co., Indiana, d. May 10,1900, in Decatur Co., Indiana. m. May 6,1847, in Decatur Co., Indiana, to Mary (Polly) Paugh (b. 1831, in Indiana, d.b. 1855-1860, in Decatur Co., Indiana). He is listed in the 1850 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Decatur Co., next to his parents. He is listed in the 1860, 1870, and 1880 Federal Censuses as living with his parents. James is buried in the South Park Cemetery, in Greensburg, Washington Twp., Decatur Co., Indiana.

Children:

1. Joseph P. H./M. McKinney: b. 1849, in Decatur Co.,

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7. Martha McKinney: b. October 23,1838, in Indiana, d. October 13,1848, in Decatur Co., Indiana.

8. Emeline (Emma/Emily) E. McKinney: b. February 1841, in Indiana. m. (firstly) October 22,1857, in Decatur Co., Indiana, to Burrel Hanks (d. pre-1870). m. (secondly) April 20,1871, in Decatur Co., Indiana, to John G. Pulse (b. March 1847, in Ohio), the son of David G. Pulse and Rebecca Van Cleve. Rebecca was the daughter of John Van Cleve, the son of William Van Cleve, the son of Cornelius Van Cleef, the son of Isabrandt Van Cleef. Isabrandt was the common ancestral grandfather of both Emeline and John Pulse. Thus John Pulse and Emeline McKinney were 4th generation cousins. The David Pulse and Rebecca Van Cleve-Pulse genealogy is found in Volume I; *The Blood of Kings, A History of the Van Cleef Family*. Emeline is listed in the 1850, 1860, and 1870 Federal Censuses for Indiana as living with her parents, and in 1870 being a widow. John Pulse and Emeline are listed in the 1880 and 1900 Federal Censuses for Indiana as living in Decatur Co., Clay Twp.

Children:

1. Martha R. Pulse: b. April 1,1872, in Decatur Co., Indiana. m. April 8,1896, in Decatur Co., Indiana, to Harry O. Craig (b. September 6,1870, in Indiana). He is listed in the 1900 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Decatur Co., Washington Twp., Greensburg, and being a farmer.

2. Franklin M. Pulse: b. June 1874, in Decatur Co., Indiana.

3. Mary M. Pulse: b. July 20,1876, in Decatur Co., Indiana. m. October 6,1896, in Decatur Co., Indiana, to

3. Lewis Van Cleave: b. January 17,1804, in Shelby Co., Kentucky, d. June 19,1873, in Washington Co., Indiana. m. February 14,1839, in Washington Co., Indiana, to Priscilla McCoy (b. February 10/15,1817, in Washington Co., Indiana, d. December 10,1879, in Washington Co., Indiana), the daughter of Rice McCoy and Malinda Pound. Lewis is listed in the 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870 Federal Censuses for Indiana as living in Washington Co., Vernon Twp., next to his brother James, and being a farmer. In the 1880 Census Priscilla is listed and then lined out. Lewis Van Cleave and Priscilla McCoy-Van Cleave are buried in the Livonia Cemetery, in Madison Twp., Washington Co., Indiana. ✓

Sister of grandpa Lewis Dunn Jr's first wife

Children:

1. Malissa Ann Van Cleave: b. July 8,1841, in Washington Co., Indiana, d. March 11,1926, in Orange Co., Indiana. m. October 25,1860, in Washington Co., Indiana, to Robert D. Lynd (b. January 2/June 22,1835, in Indiana, d. July 23,1909), the son of Samuel G. Lynd and Jane Doak. Robert is listed in the 1870, 1880, and 1900 Federal Censuses for Indiana as living in Orange Co., Paoli Twp., and being a farmer.

Children:

1. Emma E. Lynd: b. January 23,1863, in Indiana, d. May 14,1932, in Monticello, Drew Co., Arkansas. m. (firstly) October 8,1885, to John Oscar Martin (d. November 1912). m. (secondly) December 28,1913, to J. T. Wills.

2. Rosa C. Lynd: b. October 18,1866, in Indiana, d. May 5,1932, in Parsons, Labette Co., Kansas. m. (firstly) October 16,1892, to Edgar T. Speers (b. November 12,1866, d. September 25,1899, in Orange Co., Indiana). m. (secondly) November 10,1918, to J. S. Clark. Rosa is listed in the 1900 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Orange Co., Orleans Twp. Edgar T. Speers is buried in the Syria Cemetery, in Orange Co., Paoli Twp., Indiana.

Children:

1. Mabel Speers: b. August 1893, in Indiana.
2. Frank Speers: b. March 1895, in Indiana.
3. Raymond Lee Speers: b. February 21,1897, in Indiana, d. January 30,1936/38.

3. Priscilla Jane Lynd: b. July 1,1870, in Orange Co., Indiana. She was living with her parents in 1900.

4. Jesse L. Lynd: b. July 9,1872, in Orange Co., Indiana, d. November 29,1892, in Orange Co., Indiana. He is buried in the Syria Cemetery, in Paoli Twp., Orange Co., Indiana.

5. Anna May Lynd: b. February 2,1876, in Orange Co., Indiana. She was living with her parents in 1900.

6. Millis Samuel Lynd: b. November 26,1883, in Orange Co., Indiana.

2. Sarah Malinda Van Cleave: b. February 8,1843, in Washington Co., Indiana, d. November 29,1912. m. November 12,1869, in Washington Co., Indiana, to Lewis H. Webb (b. September 1844, in Illinois), the son of George W. Webb and Edith. Lewis is listed in the 1870 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Orange Co., Northwest Twp. He is listed in the 1880 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Orange Co., Orangeville Twp. He

3. Margaret Emily VC b 27 Oct 1844 m her sister's widower Geo H Webb
4. Cameron Rice VC b. 1 Sep 1845 - to Chapman, Merrick Co Neb. (Cameron in some records)
5. Edward Theophilus VC b 22 Apr 1847 - to Fullerton, Nance Co Neb.
6. Wm. Price VC b. 20 Jan 1851 m Sarah Emily Murphy - of WA Co.
7. Martha (Mattie) Elizabeth VC b. 19 Aug 1853 m. John M Wible son of Wm R. & Sarah W. ([illegible] Co.)
8. Tabitha Agnetha VC 12 July 1855
9. Christiana Priscilla VC 3 Jan 1858

4. Peter Van Cleave: b. July 22,1805, in Shelby Co., Kentucky, d. January 30,1833, in Johnson Co., Indiana. m. August 4,1831, in Johnson Co., Indiana, to Elizabeth Clarissa Yongue/Young (b. January 7,1802/6, in North Carolina, d. October 5,1890, in Benton Co., Iowa), the daughter of James Yongue and Elizabeth Davidson. Elizabeth moved to Iowa in 1855. She is listed in the 1856 Iowa State Census as living with her brother Joseph, in Benton Co., Tayler Twp., and being a widow. She is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery, in Vinton Twp., Benton Co., Iowa. ✓

5. David Van Cleave: b. August 15,1807, in Shelby Co., Kentucky, d. May 30,1825, in Orange Co., Indiana. ✓

6. James Walter Van Cleave: b. February 4,1809, in Shelby Co., Kentucky, d. May 4,1892, in Washington Co., Indiana. m. (firstly) March 14,1832/3, in Orange Co., Indiana/Livonia, Washington Co., Indiana, to Martha Mary Lynn (b. September 31,1809, in Indiana, d. April 17,1860, in Washington Co., Indiana). m. (secondly) November 14,1861, in Washington Co., Indiana, to Eliza Louisa Hamersley (b. November 1, 1833, in Indiana, d. October 5,1908, in Washington Co., Indiana), the widow of John A. W. Wible. James was a farmer and carpenter and a member of the Livonia Presbyterian Church since 1828. James is listed in the 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1880 Federal Censuses for Indiana as living in Washington Co., Vernon Twp., next to his brother Lewis, and being a farmer. Eliza is listed in the 1900 Federal Census for Indiana as living in the same location. James, Martha, and Eliza are buried in the Livonia Cemetery, in Madison Twp., Washington Co., Indiana.

Children:

1. Elizabeth Sarah Van Cleave: b. March 16,1834, in Washington Co., Indiana, d. pre-1875? m. March 12,1857, in Washington Co., Indiana, to Seth M. Stone (b. 1834, in Indiana). Seth is listed in the 1860 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Washington Co., Vernon Twp., and being a master shoe maker.

Children:

1. Martha J. Stone: b. 1858, in Washington Co., Indiana.

7. John Van Cleave: b. December 31,1810/11, in Shelby Co., Kentucky, d. in the second half of 1870, in Van Buren Co., Iowa. m. February 19,1840, in Washington Co., Indiana, to Sarah J. Dunn (b. 1821/23, in Kentucky, d. 1873, in Van Buren Co., Iowa), the daughter of Samuel Dunn and Sarah R. Campbell. John is listed in the 1850 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Orange Co., Stampers Creek Twp., next to his brother Benjamin, and being a farmer. He is listed in the 1860 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Pulaski Co., Harrisson Twp., and being a farmer. He moved to Iowa in 1866, settling in Van Buren Co. He is listed in the 1870 Federal Census for Iowa as living in Van Buren Co., Bonaparte Twp., and being a farmer. John and Sarah are buried in the Thompson Cemetery, at Bonaparte, Bonaparte Twp., Van Buren Co., Iowa.

Children:

1. Clarissa A. Van Cleave: b. 1843, in Indiana.

2. Albert W. Van Cleave: b. 1845, in Indiana. He was living with his brother John in 1880, and next door in 1885.

3. Sarah Catherine (Kate) Van Cleave: b. April 1846, in Indiana. m. May 18,1871, in Van Buren Co., Iowa, to Joseph A. Johnson (b. 1835, in Indiana, d. pre-1900, in Van Buren Co., Iowa). Joseph is listed in the 1880 Federal Census for Iowa as living in Van Buren Co., Farmington Twp. Kate is listed in the 1900 Federal Census as living in this same location.

Children:

1. Hugh C. Johnson: b. February 1872, in Iowa. In 1900 he was a inmate in the Van Buren County Poorfarm and Asylum.

2. Everett J. Johnson: b. August 1873, in Iowa.

3. Della G. Johnson: b. 1876, in Iowa.

4. Leslie B. Johnson: b. 1878, in Iowa.

5. Alice Johnson: b. August 1885, in Iowa.

4. Cynthia J. Van Cleave: b. December 1849/February 1850, in Orange Co., Indiana.

5. Margaret E. Van Cleave: [illegible], in Orange Co., Indiana.

6. Elizabeth Van Cleave: b. [illegible], in Indiana.

7. John Van Cleave: b. April [illegible], in Indiana. m. to Phebe —— (b. August [illegible], in Ohio). [illegible] listed in the 1880 and 19 Federal Censuses for Nebraska and the 1885 Nebraska State Tax Census as living in Furnas Co., Rockton Pct., and being a farm

8. Melissa Van Cleave: b. [illegible], in Pulaski Co., Indiana. She was a student in Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa in 1880.

9. Son Van Cleave:

10. Daughter Van Cleave:

8. **Anna Van Cleave: b. February 22,1813/4, in Shelby Co.,** Kentucky, d. April 1846/7, in Clay Co., Indiana, at age 33 years. m. November 30,1838/December 6,1838/February 20,1839, in Orange Co., Indiana, to John Price Rector (b. December 1816/17/18, in Mount Pleasant, Vigo Co., Indiana, d. 1877, in Clay Co., Indiana), the son of John Preston Rector and Catharine Price. An extensive genealogy-history of the Rector Family can be found in History of Clay County, Indiana, Publis ed in 1909, page 453-455. John remarried January 25,1849, in Vigo Co., Indiana, to Martha J./W. Gross (b. 1825/6, in Ohio), and had 7 children by this union: 1. Joseph L., 2. John M., 3. George Nelson, 4. Arminda, 5. Mary, 6. Catharine C., 7. Laura. John is listed in the 1840, 1850 and 1860 Federal Censuses for Indiana as living in Clay Co., Perry Twp., next to his brother George and his parents, and being a farmer. Anna is buried in the Conaway-Cade Cemetery, in Clay Co., Indiana.

THE VAN CLEVES

VAN CLEEF   VAN CLEAVE   VAN CLEFT   VAN CLEEF

Many genealogies have been compiled and many published relating to descendents of Jans or John Van Cleve with the name shown in various ways as listed above.

BISHOP MILTON WRIGHT was a descendent through two of the sons of John. Using records available at that time as a young minister and until his death in 1917 he recorded in his diary and in genealogical notes any information he could obtain from family members, from libraries, historical societies and records of the early Dutch Reformed Church of Long Island and New Jersey. His direct descent was carefully checked and is shown in the following pages with additions and corrections by his son, Orville Wright guided by Dr. Hamilton, Head of the Dayton Van Cleve City library. On one of his charts, Bishop Wright wrote in Dayton, November 7, 1900:

> " My figures are carefully taken, and I take nothing from conjecture--take nothing for granted."

Many dates and records of the early generations were unavailable until recently. Wilson V. Ledley in 1976 published his book " The Van Cleef Family " (Polyanthos of New Orleans La. 70151). He shared with this compiler his research in early New York sources of the first six generations supplying dates and other data not known previously.

Ledley's book is recommended for those interested in the early generations of the Van Cleves and especially for those interested in other lines of descent.

VC 1 JOHN (JANS) VAN CLEVE (CLEEF, CLEAF, CLEAVE, CLIEF, KLEVE)

VC 1 JOHN VAN CLEVE; b 1627-8, d @ 1698 to 1701. Ancestors from Dutchy of Cleves. M 1661 ENJELTJE (ANGELICA) dau of Louwerens Pieterse "de Norman" of Tonsburg, Norway who married Annetje Pieters from Bruitschein, Germany. Jan came from Amsterdam to America in 1653. Farmer in Gravesend, Long Island 1656, possibly New Utrecht 1659. Shown as member of Dutch Church and land owner in Utrecht 1677, Constable in 1686 and listed in cesus 1698. He died before 1701 as Enjeltje married John Emans Jr. in that year.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ANGELICA VAN CLEVE (As researched by Ledley)

Nelke (Neeltje) b 1662-3, d 1/1/1747, m 9/9/1683 Kryn Janszen Van Mater. 10 children.

Cornelis b @ 1665

Laurens b @ 1670

Rebecca b @ 1672 m 11/4/1693 Andries(Andrew) Emans Jr. 8 children.

Anna b @ 1674 as Anna Van Cleeft, m 1st Volkert DeWitt, 2nd Philip Volkertizen

VC 16 ISBRANDT VAN CLEVE b 1677, d @ 1728. See below.

Wright showed b 1688
Ledley @ 1676
Serial no. VC 16 assignment by Wright.

Rem b @ 1677

Johannes b @ 1678

Angelica b @ 1680

Catherine bpt 10/23/1681 New Utrecht m 1699-1704 Johannes Van Lewan

Joseph bpt 11/25/1683 B New Utrecht, bpt Flatbush RDC

VC 18 BENJAMIN bpt with Joseph 11/25/1683 See below. Serial no. assigned by Wright.

Maritje b @ 1685 m William Post. At least 4 children

Crytem (Sytien) bpt 5/13/1688

****

VC 16 ISBRANDT VAN CLEVE b 1677 Kings Co. N.Y. d 1728 Middletown, Monmouth Co. N.J. M @1699 Janetje, dau of Aert Jans Van der Bilt and Hillegonde Van der Beek. Bishop Wright recorded 6 children, Ledley reported 10. Two of these are ancestors of those listed in this compilation.

VC 161 BENJAMIN VAN CLEVE 1712/1774 m 1734 Rachel Covenhaven listed pages 393-4
VC 163 AARON VAN CLEVE @ 1710/1780 m Rachel Schenck listed pages 393 & 416 ←

VC 18 BENJAMIN VAN CLEVE bpt 11/25/1683 Flatbush Church. Lived Monmouth Co. N.J. M 1st Hendrick Sutphen (Henritta, Hank) bpt 12/18/1681 Flatlands RDC. M 2nd Widow Van Dyke 1673/1772. Her dau Catherine Van Dyke m 1771 John Benham See BE 1 page 396A and VC 161 7 on page 395 Henrietta dau of Derrick Jans Sutphen & Lysbeth Van Nuys. Settled in Monmouth Co. N.J. and became large landower. Benjamin and Henrietta had 8 children.

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Note; Serial numbers were assigned and used before definate birth dates were known. Dates used above are those of Ledley believed to be accurate.

The Andrews-Clapp-Staley-Wright-Van Cleve Genealogy
by A. S. Andrews
& Andrews/Head (1984?)

CS71 .A51 (1984)

Get pgs 416, etc

Van Cleve Ancesters

VC 1 Hans or John(Jon) Van Cleve m Angeline Laurence @ 1680
VC 16 Isbrandt Van Cleve m Jane Vanderbuilt @ 1710. See page 389

VC 161

BENJAMIN VAN CLEVE married RACHEL COVENHOVEN (See CO 19)
Married Sept. 9, 1734.

Page 393

Benjamin born Dec. 1, 1712. Died July 3, 1775. Baptized Port Richmond R.D.
Rachel born Sept. 7, 1712. Died July 10, 1801. Baptized Marlboro D.R.Churc
Benj. b Staten Island, raised N.Y.C., 1716 and after 1752 in Monmourth Co,J.
First nine children born in New Brunswick, N.J. where he was in business with brother Aaron Van Cleve VC 162.

Twelve children of Benj. & Rachel Van Cleve.

VC 161 1 **Jane Van Cleve (Mrs. Daniel Haye) born March 2, 1736. Lived in N.J. 1815,**
Jannetze baptized 3/30/1738
VC 161 2 **Cornelius Van Cleve born June 26, 1741, died Oct. 7, 1760.** Aged 19
Baptized 11/11/1739
VC 161 3 **Margaret Van Cleve born June 26,1741, died Aug. 7, 1742.**
Margareta baptized 7/19/1741
VC 161 4 **Margaret Van Cleve born June 4, 1743, died Sept. 29,1760,** aged 17 years,
Margreta baptized 6/26/1743
VC 161 5 **Eleanor Van Cleve born Aug. 6, 1745, died Oct. 8, 1812.**
Baptized 10/8/1747
VC 161 6 **Benjamin Van Cleve born Feb. 28, 1747, living 1819. Married** Mary Thomps
Baptized 5/10/1747, d 7/27/1836
VC 161 7 **JOHN VAN CLEVE born May 16, 1749, died June 1, 1791.** See page 395
Married Catharine Benham Aug. 1, 1771. Born 10/11/1756, died 1837
See below for 2nd marriage of Catharine Benham. (Benham Page 397)
VC 161 8 **William Van Cleve born June 6, 1751, died June 11, 1751.**
VC 161 9 **William Van Cleve born June 7, 1752, died April 22, 1813. Lived in** N.J.
Married 1st; 2nd Carche Aumack
VC 161 a **Anna Van Cleve (Mrs. Thomas West) born Sept. 24, 1754, died Freehold** N.J.
VC 161 x Rachel Van Cleve baptized 8/8/1756, Marlboro Reformed Dutch Church.
VC 161 b **Rachel Van Cleve (Mrs. Isaac Wyncoop) born Aug. 16, 1757.**
Lived 16 miles from Phila. Montgomery Co., Pa.

Note: The first nine children were baptized at the New Brunswick Reformed Dutch Chur
The last three were baptized at the Marlboro Reformed Dutch Church.

* * *

BE 16 & VC 161 7 CATHARINE BENHAM VAN CLEVE THOMPSON

Catharine Benham was born Oct. 11, 1756. She died Aug. 6,1837. **Married** John Van **Cleve in N.J. 1771. He was killed by the Indians in Cincinnati in 1791, and** left **a widow with 6 children. She married 2nd, Samuel Thompson about 1793.** They came to **Dayton April 1, 1796 with the first settlers as described in Drury Page 93,** Beers & **Edgars history of Dayton and Montgomery Co. Thompson drowned in Mad River,** Dayton **in Feb. 1815. Thompson and Catharine had four children:**

Sarah Thompson born 3/21/1794 married John Ensey about 1810.
Mathew Thompson born Jan. 1796, m Marg. Gillespie. Moved to Indiana.
Catharine Thompson born in Dayton, married Lowell Beebe about 1820.
Beebe mysteriously disappeared in 1826.
Jane Thompson died young.

NOTE: Records of the early Van Cleves were reported in the 1st Reformed Dutch Church of Monmouth County, N.J. on April 19. 1901.
Above information from Bishop Wrights record except for baptisms information and date confirmation by Wilson V. Ledley.

Van Cleve Ancestors

VC 1 John Van Cleve m 1669 Angeline Laurence
VC 16 Isbrandt Van Cleve 1688- m Jane Vanderbuilt
VC 161 Benj. V.C. 1712-1801 m Rachael Covenhoven. See page 394

VC 161 7

JOHN VAN CLEVE MARRIED CATHARINE BENHAM BE 16.
Married Aug. 8 ,1771, Monmouth Co. N.J.
In the New Brunswick Dutch Church.

John Van Cleve born May 16, 1749 at New Brunswick N.J. was killed and scalped by Indians on June 1, 1791 while farming at Cincinnati, Ohio. He served in New Jersey militia during Revolution and fought at Battle of Germantown under Gen. David Forman under Washington. He was Captain of a company of N.J. soldiers. (See printed register of men in Rev. War, page 415, Dayton Library.)

Catharine Benham born Oct. 11, 1756, died Aug. 6, 1837. Left a widow with 6 children, she married 2nd Samuel Thompson who was in the boat with the first party to arrive in Dayton. She had 4 more children by Thompson (see

Page 394

Histories of Dayton and Montgomery Co. (Beers, Drury's, & Edgars) relate the story of John Van Cleve's death in Cincinnati. He & Catharine had four children in Monmouth Co. N.J., then moved to Washington County, Pa. where the last two children were born in December 1789, John and his family started for the West and arrived at Losantville, Ohio, on Jan. 3, 1790, the day the name of the town was changed to Cincinnati. While at work there on an out lot, he was ambushed and stabbed five times by an Indian during a raid. He was scalped and his body left lying in the field where it was found by his son, Benjamin, who arrived with a rescue party.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND CATHARINE BENHAM VAN CLEVE

VC 161 71 Benjamin Van Cleve 1773-1821 married 1st Mary Whitten daughter of John and Phoebe Whitten. Married 2nd Mary Tamplin (no issue).
Five children by Mary Whitten. Daughter Cornelia married James Andrews, A 111 8, listing on following pages 398-9

VC 161 72 Anna Van Cleve (Mrs. Jerome Holt) 1775-1858. Lived 6 miles N of Dayton.
See page 405 for family.
VC 161 73 Margaret Van Cleve 1778-1858 (Mrs. George Reeder). Daughter Catherine (1800-1866) married Dan Wright Jr,. Grandparents of Wright Brothers.
See page 407. Wright W 155 633 & Reeder RE 1 Listings. See pages 424 & 425
VC 161 74 William ____ Van Cleve 1781-1828 m 1st, Effie Westfall; 2nd, Sarah Nisley 3rd, Eliza Wright. Daughter, Catherine (1817-1904) m Hugh McFadden.
See page 408 for family of William
VC 161 75 Mary Van Cleve 1787-1883 m 1st, 1804 John McLain from Lexington, Ky.
See page 413. m 2nd, 1826 Robert Swaynie.

VC 161 76 Amey Van Cleve (Mrs. Isaac Shields) b 7/27/1789 in Pa. Died 9/9/1830
See page 415

NOTE: Andrews listing follow VC 161 71 and A 111 8 on page 197
Wright listing follow VC 161 73 and W 155 63 on page 424
See Benham listings for more information on Benhams and early Van Cleves. Monmouth Co. N.J. records and Lebanon Co. Ohio Historical Society records will supplement records of the Dayton Library and the Dayton Historical Society. Lebanon Cemetery and the Woodland Cemetery contain many of the graves of those mentioned on this page. Benhams listed on page. 396

VC 162 a AARON VAN CLEVE (CLEAVE) married RACHAEL SCHENCK

Son of Isbrandt see page 391 See pages393

fa VC 162 Aaron Van Cleve; b @ 1704-10 Staten Island,d 1780 buried Joppa Cem.Salsibury,NC Married September 1734 Rachael,dau of Jan Roelofse and Sarah Couwenhoven Schenck The family moved to Rowan Couty, N.C. @ 1751. Their only dau.,Jane married Squire Boone, brother of Daniel. Three of Aaron's John,Benjamin & William went with Squire Boone to Kentucky. Sons,Aaron and Ralph, educated at Princeton as Presbyterian ministers moved to Ky. in 1785. Descendents mostly in Shelby County,Ky Benjamin was the only son living in 1811. Van Cleave name used by most of family

Seven sons and one daughter of Aaron & Rachael Van Cleve:

ch — VC 162 ① Samuel Van Cleve; b 1735, No record

VC 162 ② Cary Van Cleave; b 1737.

VC 162 ③ John Van Cleave; b 1739, d 5/12/1812.m Mary Shepherd; d 9/15/1781. Mary and two youngest daughters were killed by Indians in the Battle of Floyd's Defeat as told in "The Boone Family" by Spaker (1977) Genealogical Pub. Co.

— VC 162④ Benjamin Van Cleave; b Nov.22,1741, N.J.,d July 27,1819 Shelby County,Ky. Married July 14, 1765 Rowan Co. N.C. Ruth Monson; b 7/10/1746,d 12/5/1823.

VC 162 41 John Van Cleave; b 4/15/1774, d @ 1833. Married 11/18/1794, Shelby Co.,Ky.Marjorie Kerns dau of Peter Kerns.

Vc 162 411 Martha Van Cleave; b 11/28/1796, Shelby Co. d 3/1/1864, Mongomery Co.Ind Married 11/3/1811 Shelby Co. James McMullen Jr.;b 4/12/1792, Shelby County Ky., died 10/1/1846, Montgomery Co. Indiana.

VC 162 411 1 Edward R. McMullen; b 9/15/1832 and d. about 1883 in Montgomery Co. Ind Married 1/26/1853, Margaret Ann Douglas;b 8/19/1837,d @ 1894 Mont. Co.

VC 162 411 11 Lorena May McMullen; b 5/10/1868, d 11/6/1954, both Mont. Co. Ind. Married 5/10/1885 Mechanicsburg, Ind.,Alfred Milton Bowen; born 11/7/1858, d 12/30/1936, both Boone Co., Ind.

VC 162 411 111 Edith Stella Bowen; b 3/13/1887, when living in St. Louis, Mo. Married 8/19/1914,
Frank S.Strasser; b 9/1/1883, near Burnetsville, Ind.
died April 21, 1950 in Dayton, Ohio.

VC 162 411 111 1 Robert A Strasser; b Aug. 8. 1918, Leavonworth Kansas.
Married 4/29/1944 in Dayton, Ohio,
Dorothy A. Headington; b 12/6/1918 in Dayton

Three children of Robert & Dorothy H. Strasser:

111 11 Carol Ann Strasser; b 5/1/1946
111 12 Donald Strasser; b 4/5/1950
111 13 Barbara Strasser; 1/16/1953

Robert A. Strasser, 715 LeFevre Circle, Kettering, Ohio 45429.

Note: Robert Strasser has genealogical charts of family ancestors, Bowen, McMullen, Douglas, Miller, Girard, Statler,Zimmerman,Ross, Davies, Robinson,Redenbaugh,Winans, Woodruff, Manning, Page, Darradinger, Graybill & Johannis Krohbiel, Mills and Palmer.

Note; All descendents above are listed by number 1 without trying to determine whether they were the first child of their parents. That information was not available

VC

✓ VC 162 ⑤ William Van Cleave; b 1743, Will Probated Feb.1786,m Abigal Frost. 9 Children. Probably died Mercer Co. Ky. Widow lived Madison and then Garrard Co.,Ky.

VC 162 ⑥ Aaron Van Cleave; b 1745, Will Prob.12/13/1813 Washington Co.,Ky. Married Rachel Brent. 10 Children.

VC 162 ⑦ Ralph Van Cleave; Bapt.5/10/1747 New Brunswick,N.J. Reformed Dutch Church. He is mentioned in the"Memoirs of Ben Van Cleve" printed in this compilation. Married Lydia Combs while studying at Princeton and became a Presbyterian Minis Died about 1798 Shelby Co. Ky.

✓ VC 162 ⑧ Jane Vam Cleave; b 10/16/1749, m 1765 Squire Boone Jr. d 1815. 4 Known sons.

Note: A very complete listing of the history and genealogical records of the Van Cleve Families was published by Polyanthos, New Orleans 1976 for Wilson V. Ledley. C.G. with the title "The Van Cleef Family".

From Van Cleve Bible before it was lost.

John Vanclev & family set off from James Crawford's Ferry Dec 25, 1789 & landed at Cin Jan 3, 1790.	Born		Died	Aged	Marriage
	M.day	years	Killed by Indians		
John Van Cleve	5.16	1749	[illegible] 1st 1791	42	Aug 1, 177[illegible] to Va[illegible]
Catharine Vancleve	10.11	1756	Aug 6th 1837	82	to Samuel Thompson
Benjamin "	2d 24	1773	Nov 29th, 1821	48	Mary Whitten 1800 8-29 Mary Tamplin 3-18-1812
Anna "	7th 30	1775	March 8 1858	83 3d ay	Married Jerome Holt March 3, 1791 of Wilmington, Conn.
Peggy "	2d 20	1778	Sept 12, 1858	80	Married to Geo Reeder 6th month 2d 1796
Wm "	12th 22	1781	May 7th, 1828	46	M. 1 Effie Westfall 2d Mills, 3d Elizh Wright
Mary "	2d 10	1787	Mar. 3, 1883	96	Wm Married Sept 25, 1800 Effie Westfall dau
[illegible] " (Amey)	7th 27	1789	Sept 9th 1830	41	
Sarah Thompson	3,21	1794			
Matthew Thompson	1,	1796			P113.
George Reeder, Sen	9th 24	1767	May 13th, 1845	77	6th 2d 1796.
Anna Reeder	10th 1	1797	July 14th 1806	8	
Catharine Reeder	3d 17	1800	Sept 24, 1866.	66	Feb 12th 1818.
Dan Wright	9th 3	1190	Oct. 6, 1861.	71	
John V.C. Reeder	5th 9	1802	Aug. 28 1809	7	
Joseph Huff Reeder	7th 25	1804	July 18th 1806	2	
Jonathan H. Reeder	6th 18	1806	Nov. 9, 1856.	50	July 19th, 1827
Sarah Reeder "	9th 29	1808	Aug. 18th 1842	34	to Nancy Furnish
Mary Reeder	4th mo	1811		54	Sarah married 3-12-1832
	4 [illegible]0	1811	Oct. 19, 1865.	58	
Wm Henry Reeder	11th 15	1813	June 24, 1885.	72	Aug 18th 1847.
Benjamin V.C Reeder	2d 20	1816	Oct. 22d 1816	8 mo.	
George C. Reeder	5th 15	1818	Aug. 29, 1900.	82	Jan 1st, 1847
Eliza Reeder	4th 15	1821	March 30, 1893	72	Sept 3d, 1840

The above is from the records of Peggy (Margaret) Reeder, given me about 1848 or 1850 by herself

SEE VC 161 73 Pages 395 & 407, RE 111 332 Page 424C

Children of Benj VanCleve					
John W. Van Cleve	6th 27	1801	Sept. 6, 1858	57	Never married
Henrietta (Maria) Bond	11.16	1805	May 18, 1879	74	Died Married [illegible] Bond May 18, 1879
Mary C. Andrews	12.2	1807	Feb. 19, 1878	71	Married Jas. Andrews Died Feb. 19, 1878
L. Sophia Baker	11.24	1809	Oct. 18, 1839	29	Died Oct. 18, 1830 Married David C. Baker

CO 1 COVENHAVEN FAMILY (CONVENHOVEN, COVENHOVEN, COUWENHOVEN, COWENHOVEN, CONOVER)

All of these families settled in New Jersey coming from Holland, Germany or through New York. They intermarried and many of the offspring moved on to Ohio.

The Covenhaven name is also spelled for some families as Conover. Mrs. L.H. Conover of Marlboro N. J. in 1899 took pictures of Pleasant Valley where the homes of the families were located. The home of Cornelius and William Covenhaven in 1700 was shown in a picture taken Nov. 15th, 1901. Here was bornRachael Covenhaven daughter of Cornelius and Margaretta Schenck Covenhaven. Rachael married Benjamin Van Cleve VC 161.

A picture taken Oct. 1899 shows the 1st Reformed Dutch church of Freehold, N.J. This old brick church with its cemetery was organized Oct. 24, 1699. It was remodelled 1825. The Bi-centennial Celebration was held in 1899.
A picture was taken Nov.1901 of the frame Old Tennant Church of Monmouth Co. N.J. It is shown as the 1st Presbyterian Church of Freehold N.J.

Two brothers, Albert and Cornelius Covenhaven, are buried in the Pleasant Valley Cemetery at the rear of the farm house. With him was buried his wife Margaretta Schenck and Cornelius and Margaretta's two oldest sons, William and Roelof.

CORNELIUS COVENHOVEN married Margaretta Schenck

George Covenhoven
Ancestors of Cornelius
Wolfert Garretson Covenhoven of Amerfoort, Utrecht, Holland ✓
Married Nellie------ Came to America in 1630
George Covenhoven; born 1610, married Nellie Cole dau of Cornelius(Cool)
William Covenhoven married Jane Monfort dau of Peter Monfort

CO 1 Cornelius Covenhoven; b 11/29/1671, died 5/16/1736. Son of William (above)
Married Margaretta Schenck; b 2/9/1678, died 12/6/1751
He had a brother. Albert and sister. Sarah. Thirteen children:

CO 11 William Covenhaven;born 7/20/1700, died 11/10/1755
Married 1st; 7/2/1722, Janetie Wyckoff
2nd; 3/17/1744 Annie Hendrickson
CO 12 Roelof Covenhaven;b 10/5/1706, d 8/20/1786
Married; 6/23/1733, Sarah Vorhees (widow Mrs. Blom)
CO 13 Annettie Covenhaven;
CO 14 Janetie Covenhaven; married Aris Vanderbuilt
CO 15 Celtie Covenhaven; married 1st; William Van Dorn, 2nd, --
CO 16 Leah Covenhaven See page 416
CO 17 Sarah Covenhaven m Jan Roelofse Schenck. Dau Sarah m AAron Van Cleve VC 162
CO 18 Helena Covenhaven
CO 19 Rachel Covenhaven; b 9/7/1712, d 7/10/1801. Married 9/9/1734, Benjamin Van Cleve (VC 161); born 12/1/1712, died 7/3/1774. See next page.
CO 1a Mary Covenhaven; bpt 12/24/1710
CO 1b Margaret Covenhaven; bpt 12/31 1714, married 3/9/1735, Phillip Wynkoop
CO 1c Jacomina Covenhaven; bpt. 11/23/1717, married 11/26/1741, Johm R. Schenck
CO 1d Catharine Covenhaven; b 6/2/1720, d 5/5/1810. Married 11/22/1743, Daniel Hendrickson.

2. Roy E. Cornwell: b. August 23,1893, in Ora Co., Indiana. m. September 25,1915, in Orange Co., Indiana, to Anna G. Hardman (b. November 1892, in Indiana, d. 1961, in Orange Co., Indiana), the da ghter of Daniel Hardman and Harriet B. Anna is buried in the Stampers Creek Baptist Church Cemet

Children:

1. Robert Cornwell:

5. Elizabeth (Lizzie) C. Cornwell: b. January 9/10, 1867, in Orange Co., Indiana, d. September 5,1869, in Orange Co., Indiana. She is buried in the Stampers Cree Baptist Church Cemetery.

5. James Aaron Van Cleave: b. May 2,1835, in Orange Co., Indiana, d. December 30,1900, in Washington Co., Indiana. m. March 28,1865, in Orange Co., Indiana, to Martha Elizabeth Allen (b. January 1844, in Indiana, d. September 26,1908, in Washington Co., Indiana. James is listed in the 1850 and 1860 Federal Censuses for Indiana as living with his mother. He is listed in the 1870, 1880, and 1900 Federal Censuses for Indian as living in Orange Co., Stampers Creek Twp., and being a far James and Martha are buried in the Livonia Cemetery, in Madiso Twp., Washington Co., Indiana.

Children:

1. Mary (Mollie) A. Van Cleave: b. March 1866, in Orange Co., Indiana. m. April 8,1891, in Orange Co., Indiana, to James W./M. Bishop (b. October 1860, in Indiana James is listed in the 1900 Federal Census for Indiana a living in Washington Co., Howard Twp.

Children:

1. Emerson Bishop: b. February 1892, in Indiana.
2. Edith Bishop: b. January 1896, in Indiana.
3. May Bishop: b. August 1898, in Indiana.

2. Nancy (Nannie) E. Van Cleave: b. May 1870, in Oran Co., Indiana. m. January 5,1898, in Orange Co., Indiana, to James A. Martin (b. December 1872, in Indiana). James is listed in the 1900 Federal Census for Indiana as livi with Nancy's father.

Children:

1. Earl R. Martin: b. December 1898, in Indiana.
2. Aaron V. Martin: b. March 1900, in Indiana.

3. Martha B. Van Cleave: b. October 1871, in Orange Co., Indiana. m. November 11,1891, in Orange Co., Indiana, to William H. Martin (b. November 1869, in Indiana). He is listed in the 1900 Federal Census for Indiana as livi in Washington Co., Brown Twp.

Children:

1. Lewis E. Martin: b. October 1892, in Indiana.
2. Jenobia M. Martin: b. May 1894, in Indiana.
3. Leona E. Martin: b. November 1895, in Indiana.
4. James W. Martin: b. March 1900, in Indiana.

Re: Dana + Teeter

the buffalo had brought the Ticks there. There were cords of old buffalo skulls here when I came. Benjamin Van Cleave was a very fine man."

At the Battle of Boone's and Floyd's Defeat (referred to in the Wilcox interview above), John Van Cleave - oldest of the four Van Cleave brothers - suffered heavily. John had married Mary Shepherd in North Carolina and they had five children when they came to Kentucky. In 1779, four years after arriving in the Bluegrass State, twin girls named Nancy and Sally were born to this couple.

In the fall of 1781 the settlers at Squire Boone's Station were warned of the approach of another band of Indians on the warpath. The whites immediately started for the protection of the stronger fort at Louisville, but on Sept. 14 they were attacked at Long Run Creek and 40 or 50 men, women and children were massacred. (Draper Mss. 19 C 120-154).

Among the casualities were John Van Cleave's wife, Mary, and twin daughters! ✓ John afterward married Mrs. Rachel Demaree Ryker, whose husband was killed at the same time as John's wife. As time went on, Rachel's son, Gerardus Ryker Jr., married Leah Van Cleave, one of John's older daughters by his first wife.

It is stated that the very first corn raised in Kentucky was in 1775 in a field planted by John Harmon at the east end of Harrodsburg. Benjamin Van Cleave also raised a corn crop in the Kentucky wilderness as early as 1776, as shown by the following Kentucky Court record dated Nov. 20, 1779:

"Squire Boone for and in behalf of Benj. Van Cleave this day claimed a settlement and pre-emption to a tract of Land lying on Clear Creek known by the name of Painted Stone, a branch of Brashear's Creek, a branch of Salt River; by the said Vancleve's Improving same and raising a Crop of Corn in the year 1776. Satisfactory proof being made to the Court, they are of Opinion that the said Vancleve has a right to a settlement of 400 acres of Land including said Improvement, and the pre-emption of 1,000 acres adjoining." (Kentucky Register, 1923, p. 56).

The Certificate Book of the Virginia Land Company, 1779-1780, shows a certificate for 1,400 acres was issued accordingly, and court fees, etc. were paid to Col. Clark at Harrodsburg.

The streams referred to in the above Draper interviews, etc. - Bull Skin Creek, Tick, Clear, Brashear's and Benson's Creek - are all located in Shelby County, Ky., some 30 miles or more east of Louisville, on the route to Frankfort, the state capitol. This is the area where most of the Van Cleaves spent the rest of their lives, and is also the region where the Grigsby and Wible families resided prior to migrating to the Indiana Territory in the early part of the 1800's.

. . .

The following additional notes on the early Van Cleave pioneers of Kentucky are taken from the manuscript, "History of The Van Cleave Family, The McMullen Family & The Taylor Family", on file at the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky. and from the research of Jerry Long (1701 Alexander Ave., Owensboro, Ky. 42301). The manuscript referred to was compiled by Errett Van Cleave of San Francisco, Ca. in 1946 from notes left by his uncle, James William Van Cleave (1845-1925) of Montgomery County, Ind.

Aaron Van Cleave, son of Isabrant Van Cleef & Jan Van Der Bilt, and his wife, Rachel Schenck, both died in the year 1780 in North Carolina, at the Forks of the Yadkin River. Aaron & Rachel Schenck Van Cleave had eight children, six of whom were early pioneers of Kentucky. Their children were:

1. Samuel Van Cleave was born about 1735 in New Jersey. Moved from North Carolina and settled in Virginia.

2. Cary Van Cleave (a son) was born about 1737 in New Jersey. In later years moved to Ohio.

Dunn ✓3. John Van Cleave was born about 1739 in New Jersey. In North Carolina about 1764 he married Mary Shepherd. In 1775 moved to Kentucky, where in 1781 his wife and their twin infant daughters, Sally & Nancy, aged about 2 years, were killed in an Indian attack (Sally was known to have been killed & Nancy was carried off, never to be heard of again). John Van Cleave between 1781-1785 married Mrs. Rachel (Demaree) Ryker. He settled in Shelby County, Ky., where he died in 1812. His children by his first wife were: Rachel born ca 1765 N.C. married Peter Banta. John born ca 1766 N.C., married Eunice Van Cleave (daughter of Benjamin Van Cleave & Ruth Munson) 22 Sep. 1794 Shelby County, Ky., in 1810 he was residing in Shelby County, Ky. Aaron born about 1769 N.C., married Elizabeth Griffin, in 1810 was living Shelby County, Ky.✓ Benjamin born ca 1771, married Sarah Kerns 1 Jan. 1801 Shelby County, Ky., in 1810 was living Shelby County, Ky. Elizabeth born ca 1773 married Aaron Van Cleave (son of Benjamin Van Cleave & Ruth Munson) 4 March 1794 Shelby County, Ky. Sally born in 1779 Ky. and killed in 1781 by Indians. Nancy born in 1779 Ky. and was killed or carried off by Indians in 1781. John Van Cleave by his second wife had two children: Peter born about 1785 and David born 24 March 1787 Ky., married Rachel Swearingen and in 1820 was living Shelby County, Ky.

→ ? This Benjamin son John m. Sally (Sarah Reed) Dunn Jr, sister of grandpa Samuel Dunn of Kingston MO.

4. Benjamin Van Cleave was born on 15 (or 22) November 1741 in New Jersey. In Rowan County, N.C. on 14 July 1765 he married Ruth Munson, who was born 10 July 1746. In 1775 moved to Kentucky, where they lived for a time at Fort Boonesboro and Bryants Station, before settling in Shelby County, Ky. He died in Shelby County, Ky. on 27 July 1819 and his wife, Ruth, died on 4/5 Dec. 1823 in Shelby County, Ky. They were the parents of eleven children, six sons & five daughters, they were: Mary born 22 May 1766 N.C., married Jonathan Ryker. Aaron born 15 Dec. 1768 N.C., married Elizabeth Van Cleave (daughter of John Van CLeave & Mary Shepheard) 4 March 1794 Shelby County, Ky. Samuel born 25 Feb. 1770 N. C., married Elizabeth Woods 1790-1794, he was a Baptist minister and was living in Shelby County, KY. in 1820. Rachel born 7 May 1772 N.C., married Henry Smith. John born 15 April 1774 N.C., married Marjorie Kerns 18 Nov. 1794 Shelby County, Ky., died 1833 Montgomery County, Ind. Jane born 29 Jan. 1778 Ft. Boonesboro, Ky., married Adam Wible 1795, died 1835 Livonia, Washington County, Ind. Eunice born 15 Nov. 1779 Ft. Boonesboro, Ky., married John Van Cleave (son of John Van Cleave & Mary Shepherd) 22 Sep. 1794 Shelby County, Ky., moved to Montgomery County, Ind. Sarah born 15 Dec. 1781 Ky., married John B. Van Cleave (son of Aaron Van CLeave & Rachel Brent/Bent). Ralph born 18 March 1784 Ky., married Elizabeth Stebbins, lived Shelby County, Ky. in 1820. Benjamin born 9 Feb. 1787 Ky., married Mary Mount, died 28 Oct. 1855 Montgomery County, Ind. And William born 3 May 1789 Ky., married Polly Mount, he was a drummer in Jackson's Army at the Battle of New Orleans, where he was killed on 26 Feb. 1815.

Teeter ✓ 5. William Van Cleave was born about 1743 in New Jersey. He married Abigail Frost and settled in Kentucky. In the 1796 tax list of Madison County, Ky. an Abigail Van Cleave is listed, who may be William's widow. Their dau. Sally m. our 4 great uncle George Teeter III (bro of Sally (Teeter) Griffith gr. of Rev. Samuel Griffith.

6. Aaron Van Cleave was born about 1745 in New Jersey. He married Rachel Brent/Bent & moved to Ky. in 1775. Among his children were sons: Aaron, Cary, Burdet & John. The latter married Sarah Van Cleave (daughter of Benjamin Van Cleave & Ruth Munson) and resided in Washington County, Ky.

7. Ralph Van Cleave was born about 1747 in New Jersey. He married Lydia Combs & moved to Ky. in 1775. His children included: Betsey (killed by Indians on 23 May 1790), Joseph, Jesse, Benjamin (married Nellie Foye, in 1813 at the Battle of the River Rasisn disappeared), Jane (m. Nathan Chapman 1796) & Mary (never married).

8. Jane Van Cleave was born 16 Oct. 1749 in New Jersey. Married Squire Boone 8 Aug. 1765 Rowan County,N.C. Came to Ky. in 1775 & died 10 March 1829 at the home of her son, Enoch Morgan Boone "at the mouth of Otter Creek, Ky."

		m	f
325	Dunn, Jane	1 -5 2 20-30	1 15-20 1 20-30 1 50-60
295	Jesse	1 -5 1 10-15 1 15-20 2 20-30 1 50-60	2 10-15 1 15-20 1 40-50
305	Sarah ✓	2 10-15 2 15-20	1 -5 1 5-10 1 15-20 1 40-50
367	Peter R	1 10-15 1 20-30 1 30-40	1 -5 1 5-10 1 30-40

Mercer

Major
(Lemuel died 1828)
Sarah b. 1789 called Sally?

open 803 F
9

no Dun in Mercer

Wm, Tod 358 SW border
Dun, Jane Hnd 374 } by N-center
Robert Hnd 371

Jessamine
Alexander Jes 224 by Mercer on E
Nathaniel Jes 208
" T "
Samuel " 209

7 AM Badger
Bus to Madison
4-5 bl —
7 PM —
430 [illegible] 5 bus —

1830 Census —
Mercer Co Ky

340 Mercer — Hale V
325 Jane
295 Jesse
367 Peter R
} Above
Sarah 305 — age 41

Campbells in Mercer Co

		m	f
James	305	1-5, 1 5-10, 1 10-15 1 15-20, 1 50-60	1-5, 1 5-10, 2 10-15 1 15-20, 1 40-50
Whitfield	306	1 20-30	1 20-30
James	321	1 5-10, 1 10-15, 1 40-50	3 -5, 1 5-10, 1 15-20 1 30-40
David	330	1 15-20, 1 20-30, 1 60-70	3 20-30 1 30-40, 1 50-60

~~wo~~man 50-60?
woman 40-50
~~4~~ boys
5 girls

3. John Van Cleave was born about 1739 in New Jersey. In North Carolina about 1764 he married Mary Shepherd. In 1775 moved to Kentucky, where in 1781 his wife and their twin infant daughters, Sally & Nancy, aged about 2 years, were killed in an Indian attack (Sally was known to have been killed & Nancy was carried off, never to be heard of again). John Van Cleave between 1781-1785 married Mrs. Rachel (Demaree) Ryker & settled in Shelby County, Ky., where he died in 1812. His children by his first wife were: Rachel born ca 1765 N.C. married Peter Banta. John born ca 1766 N.C., married Eunice Van Cleave (daughter of Benjamin Van Cleave & Ruth Munson) 22 Sep. 1794 Shelby County, Ky., in 1810 he was residing in Shelby County, Ky. Aaron born about 1769 N.C., married Elizabeth Griffin, in 1810 was living Shelby County, Ky. Benjamin born ca 1771, married Sarah Kerns 1 Jan. 1801 Shelby County, Ky., in 1810 was living Shelby County, Ky. Elizabeth born ca 1775 N.C., married Aaron Van Cleave (son of Benjamin Van Cleave & Ruth Munson) 4 March 1794 Shelby County, Ky. Sally born in 1779 Ky. and killed in 1781 by Indians. Nancy born in 1779 Ky. and was killed or carried off by Indians in 1781. John Van Cleave by his second wife had two children: Peter born about 1785 and David born 18 March 1788 Ky., married Rachel Swearingen and in 1820 was living Shelby County, Ky.

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6. Aaron Van Cleave was born about 1745 in New Jersey. He married Rachel Brent Bent & moved to Ky. in 1775. Among his children were sons: Aaron, Gary, Ralph & John. The latter married Sarah Van Cleave (daughter of Benjamin Van Cleave & Ruth Munson) and resided in Washington County, Ky.

7. Ralph Van Cleave was born about 1747 in New Jersey. He married Lydia [illegible] & moved to Ky. in 1775. His children included: Betsey (killed by Indians [illegible] 1790), Joseph, Moses, Benjamin (married Nellie Fowe, in 1813 at the Battle of the River Raisin disappeared), Jane (m. Nathan Chapman 1796) & Mary (never married).

8. Jane Van Cleave was born 16 Oct. 1749 in New Jersey. Married Squire Boone 8 Aug. 1765 Rowan County, N.C. Came to Ky. in 1775 & died 19 March 1829 [illegible] the mouth of Otter Creek, Ky."

Dunn

US Census Mercer Co Ky census 1830 p 50

	M	F
Jane (Davis?) Dunn Jane Dunn (325)		
	1 under 5	1 – 15 to 20
	2 20 to 30	1 – 20 to 30
		1 – 50 to 60 Jane b 1770-80
Jesse Dunn b. 1775-80 (295)	1 under 5	
	1 – 10 to 15	2-10-15
	1 – 15–20	1 – 15-20
	2 – 20-30	
	1 – 50-60	1 – 40-50
✓ Sarah Dunn (305)	2 – 10-15 Lemuel 10 Geo 15	1 under 5 Cynthia 5
	2 15-20 David 20 + WHH 17	1 5-10 Sarah 7 (Sally)
		1 15-20 Margaret
		1 40-50 Sarah b.1769
Peter R Dunn (367)	1 – 10-15	1 under 5
	1 – 20-30	1 5-10
	1 – 30-40	1 30-40

See Census sheet made up covering the above

Perhaps (major) Lemuel Sr. had brothers peter + Jesse.
(Peter might be Peter's son) (age 30-40)
Jesse + wife (age 50-60 + 40-50)
one other bro (50-60) may have died + left wid, Jane

Book - Kentucky Marriages 929.3 K375

Shows the following Dunn Marriages:

p 38, 362 Samuel Dunn m. Sally Campbell 14 Mar. 1809
(our Lemuel Dunn Sr?) Madison County

Same county: p 382, 511 Samuel Dunn ([illegible]) m Susan Sprowle 16 Jul 1826
cousin?

p ? Edmund Dunn m. Polly Carter 5 Jul 1827

Benjamin Dunn m. Sally B Irvine 6 Mar 1825 —

Susan Dunn m. James Webb 15 Dec 1825 —

Grant Co. (p 240 or 243?) Sarah A Dunn m. Albert Reed Sep or Oct 1857

(Madison Co)

Dunn

(Kentucky Hist Soc)
R929.3 K375 (King?) (Kentucky Marriages) ←

p 240/243	Grant Co.	Sarah A Dunn? m. Albert Reed	Sep or Oct 1857
p 381/362	Madison Co.	Samuel Dunn m Sally Campbell	14 Mar 1809 *
382	"	Samuel Dunn m Susan Spireal	16 July 1826
		Edmond Dunn m Polly Carter	5 July 1827
		Benjamin I. Dunn m Sally B. Irvine	10 Mar 1825
		Susan Dunn m James Webb	19 Dec 1825

→ Should this be (Lemuel??)

107	Christian G	Robert C Dunn m Kezich Ridgesdal	26 Jan 1810
		Richard Dunn m Sally Wilson d. of Hugh	12 July 1807
209	Franklin	Molly Dunn m John Roberts	24 Feb 1798
59	Bourbon		

3 Dunn girls
1796-7-8

13		Nancy Dunn m Walter Carr (Carr?)	12 Jan 1817

~~362 Madison~~

Tax list 1817 -

Mrs Ray ~~?~~ Ison
Lexington Pike 40703
good genealogist

Kentucky Vital Statistics 1852-59 R929.3 C753

Birth Records - p 119 - ______ Brown b 8/2/1853 son of Charles + Anne Dunn Brown, Harrodsburg.

p 197 - Thomas M Powell b 12/6/1857, son of John W + Susan Dunn Powell, McAfee

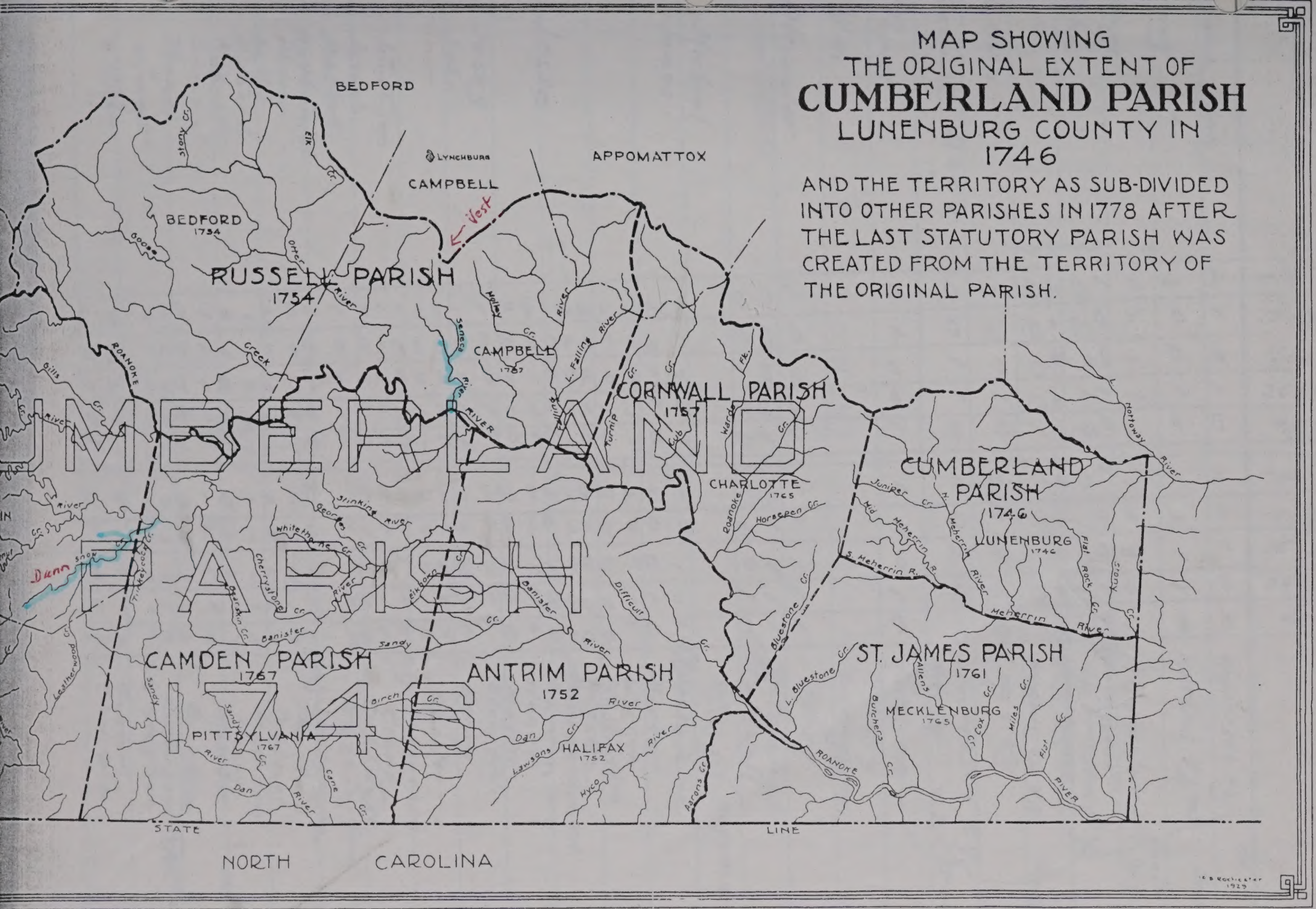
p 59 - Benjamin B Campbell, 33 yo single b + lives in Mercer Co; married 3/18/56 to Ellen C. Campbell 20 yo single b + lives in Mercer Co. Remarks - Cane Run Church

Arlene looked it up - Lenard Dun first was on Tax list in Mercer County in 1817

p 146 - birth records -
Dunn, Sally F. C. - born May 5, 1854; dtr of William H +
☆ Mary Slaughter Dunn, Harrodsburg

Dunn, Jesse b 3/27/1857 } sons of Theodrick (Theodore) Dunn +
& Theodore b 9/8/54 } Mary E Holsclaw Dunn, Stone's Mill

Garrett H Dunn ? m. 1836 Matilda Hughes, to Pulaski IN ?



MAP SHOWING THE ORIGINAL EXTENT OF CUMBERLAND PARISH LUNENBURG COUNTY IN 1746

AND THE TERRITORY AS SUB-DIVIDED INTO OTHER PARISHES IN 1778 AFTER THE LAST STATUTORY PARISH WAS CREATED FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL PARISH.

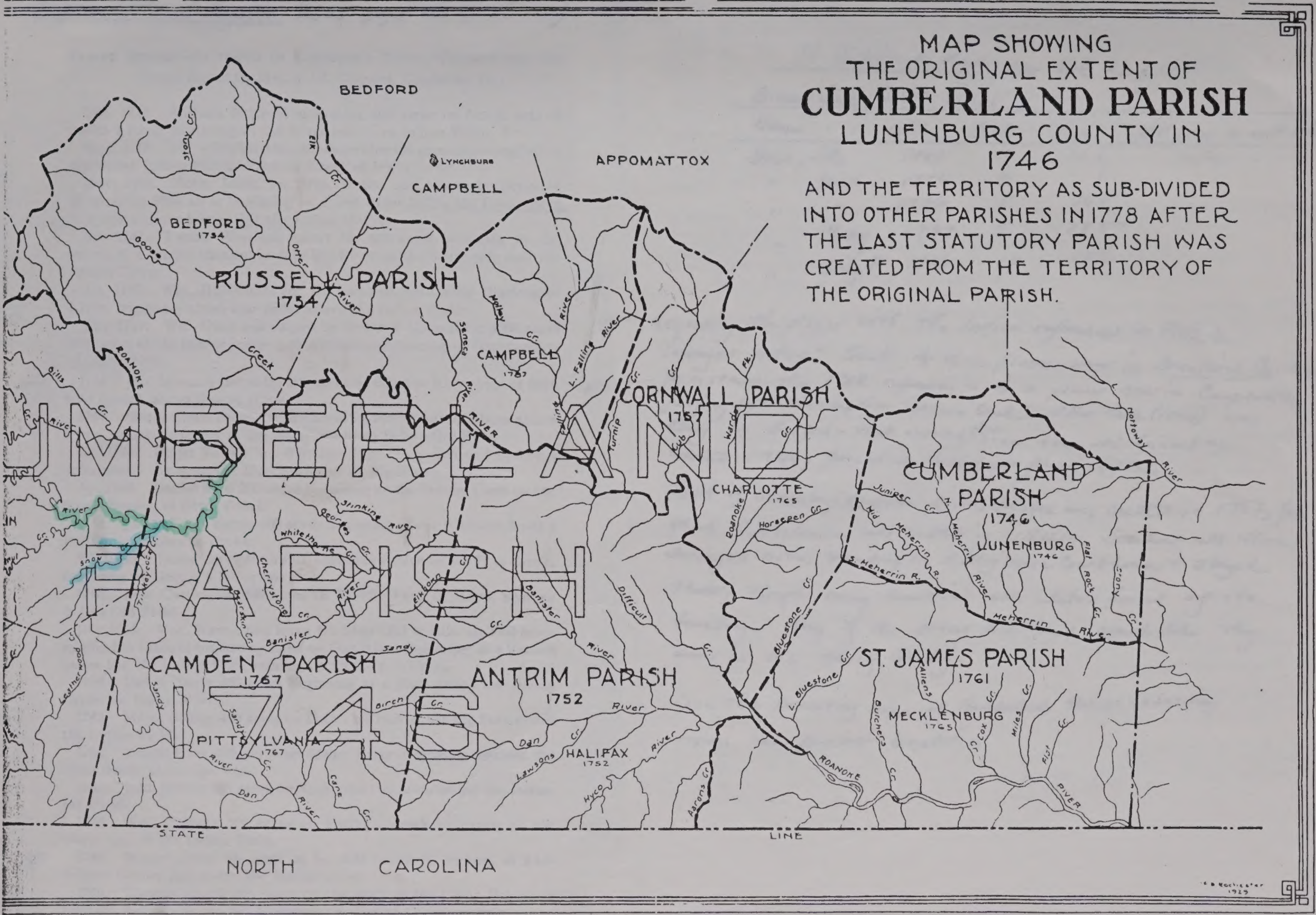
BEDFORD
Lynchburg
CAMPBELL
APPOMATTOX
Vest
BEDFORD
1754
RUSSELL PARISH
1754
CAMPBELL
1787
CORNWALL PARISH
1757
CHARLOTTE
1765
CUMBERLAND PARISH
1746
LUNENBURG
1746
ST. JAMES PARISH
1761
MECKLENBURG
1765
CAMDEN PARISH
1767
PITTSYLVANIA
1767
ANTRIM PARISH
1752
HALIFAX
1752
CUMBERLAND PARISH 1746
Dunn
Stony Cr.
Elk Cr.
Goose
Otter River
Creek
ROANOKE
Gills Cr.
River
Seneca
River
RIVER
Molley Cr.
River
L. Falling River
Falling
Turnip Cr.
Cub Cr.
Cr.
Wards Fk.
Cr.
Roanoke Cr.
Horsepen Cr.
Juniper Cr.
Mid Meherrin R.
N. Meherrin River
S. Meherrin R.
Meherrin River
Flat Rock Cr.
Stony Cr.
L. Nottoway River
Bluestone Cr.
L. Bluestone Cr.
Allens Cr.
Butchers Cr.
Cox Cr.
Miles Cr.
Flat Cr.
ROANOKE RIVER
Aarons Cr.
Hyco River
Lawsons Cr.
Dan River
Banister River
Difficult Cr.
Stinking River
Georges Cr.
Whitethorne Cr.
Cherrystone Cr.
Pigg River
Elkhorn Cr.
Banister Cr.
Sandy Cr.
Birch Cr.
Sandy Cr.
Sandy Cr.
Snow Cr.
Tinkeycock Cr.
Leatherwood Cr.
Cane Cr.
Dan River
River
STATE LINE
NORTH CAROLINA
E B Rochester
1929

Dunn

(1810)

	-10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45+	-10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45+		
Benjamin Dunn	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	Harrison KY	NO
Henry "	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	Mathews VA x2	Seaboard
James "	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	Albemarle VA	(near Augusta)
John "	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	(02) Livingston	
	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	Harrison KY	
" "	~~2~~	~~1~~	~~2~~	~~0~~	~~1~~	~~0~~	~~0~~	~~1~~	~~0~~	~~1~~	~~(05) Gatewood~~	
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Mathews Co VA	Chesapeake Bay
Lewis	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	Logan KY	
Samuel Dun ✓	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	Harrison KY	
" "											Mercer x3 (1806?)	(?)
Thomas	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	x2 Harrison	
											Hardin	
Wm											Livingston	
Alexander	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	Henry	
"	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	Jessamine	
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	(3) Caldwell	
Michael											Phila Pa (Moyamensing)	
James	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	(3) Jessamine	
	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	Mercer	
	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	Warren	
	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	Washington	
	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	Fayette	
	2	2	0	1		1	2	0	0	1	Monongalia VA	
Jesse	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	Warren KY	
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Henry	
	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	Mercer	
Jessy	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	Christian	
John	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	Henry	
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	"	
	4	0	0	1	-	2	0	0	1	0	Bullit	
	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	(02) Jefferson	
John Sen	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	- Clark	
Joseph	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	Caldwell	
Mackey	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	Washington	
Nathaniel	3	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	(09) Jessamine	
Pharo	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	Christian	
Polly	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Caldwell	
Richard	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	Madison	
Robert	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	-	Henry	
Samuel	3	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	Mercer	(~~too~~ kids old)
Thomas	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	Bourbon	
"	1	2	4	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	Rutherford TN (center)	
Vincent	1	1	0	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	(02) Grayson	
William	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	Garrard	
"	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	?	Christian	

COWF



MAP SHOWING
THE ORIGINAL EXTENT OF
CUMBERLAND PARISH
LUNENBURG COUNTY IN
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AND THE TERRITORY AS SUB-DIVIDED INTO OTHER PARISHES IN 1778 AFTER THE LAST STATUTORY PARISH WAS CREATED FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL PARISH.

BEDFORD
LYNCHBURG
APPOMATTOX
CAMPBELL
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RUSSELL PARISH 1754
CAMPBELL 1767
CORNWALL PARISH 1757
CHARLOTTE 1765
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ANTRIM PARISH 1752
HALIFAX 1752
ST. JAMES PARISH 1761
MECKLENBURG 1765
Stony Cr.
Elk Cr.
Goose
Otter River
Roanoke
Gills Cr.
Creek
Seneca River
Molley Cr.
L. Falling River
Falling River
Turnip Cr.
Cub Cr.
Wards Fk.
Roanoke Cr.
Horsepen Cr.
River
Sny Cr.
Turkeycock Cr.
Cherrystone Cr.
Georges Cr.
Whitethorne Cr.
Stinking River
Elkhorn
Banister Cr.
Banister River
Sandy
Difficult
Bluestone Cr.
L. Bluestone Cr.
Juniper Cr.
Mid Meherrin R.
N. Meherrin River
S. Meherrin R.
Meherrin River
Flat Rock Cr.
Stony Cr.
Nottoway River
Leatherwood Cr.
Sandy Cr.
Sandy Cr.
Birch Cr.
Dan River
Lawsons Cr.
Hyco River
Aarons Cr.
Allens Cr.
Butchers Cr.
Cox Cr.
Miles Cr.
Fist Cr.
Cane Cr.
Dan River
Roanoke River
STATE LINE
NORTH CAROLINA
E. B. Rochester 1929

COWF

Virginia Historical Magazine Vol 25 pages 195 to (1917)

INDIAN REFERENCES FOUND IN SURVEYOR'S NOTES—PITTSYLVANIA CO.
(Contributed by Mrs. N. E. Clement, Chatham, Va.)

Oct. 1743. William Buttrom enters for 400 acres on North side of Smith's River beginning at the lower end of an Indian Field.

Sept. 1746. Major Richard Booker enters for 400 acres beginning below the Great Indian Fields of Ready Creek of Irwin River.

Nov. 1746. Robt. Jones, Jr., Wm. Wynne and others by Order of Council for 3000 acres beginning on Irwin River below the Great Bent at a place commonly called the Indian Grove.

Ap. 1747. Tucker Woodson enters for 400 acres beginning at the mouth of a branch that comes into Pig River on the South side near the Indian Town.

Ap. 1747. Wm. Hill enters for 400 acres on both sides Blackwater River, beginning about four miles above the Indian Fields.

July 1747. Wm. Gray and others by Order of Council for 5000 acres beginning at the foot of Indian fields Mountains, running on the branches of Irwin River.

1738. Jno. Leonard enters for 400 acres on Stanton River beg. at first bold branch above Seneca (Creek).

1747. Henry Stone enters for 400 acres on North fork of Mayo above Piney Mount beginning at the lower end of an Indian Old Field.

Ap. 1748. Roger Turner, jr., 400 acres beg. at the Indian fort 3 or 4 miles above the mouth of Hatchet River on Pig River.

Ap. 1748. Daniel Rion 200 acres beginning at the Indian Town on the South Branch of Otter Creek.

1748. James Terry enters 400 acres Beginning where Nicholas Scott's Path crosses Shocko Creek.

July 1748. James Terry enters 400 acres both sides Indian Fort Creek, beginning at Benton's lower line.

1748. Paul Carrington 400 acres on Middle Fork of Mayo, near an Indian Old Field.

July 1753. Wm. Wynne had leave 4th May 1753 to take up 2000 acres joining the Lines of his survey Land on Dan River Beginning at a Branch below the old Indian Fort, running up Rutledge's Creek.

1754. David Healy 400 acres Beginning at a place called the Indian Grove on Smith River.

1762. Major Gibson 400 acres on Potter's Creek at the Big Fork above the Indian Fields.

1762. David Liles 400 acres on Mayo River Beginning against the Cane Brake above the fort.

1762. John Harris 400 acres on Sycamore Creek including the Indian old Fields.

1763. Wm. Collings 400 acres on Potter's Creek beginning at the Upper line of the Indian Field.

NOT OURS ✓ 1766. Waters Dunn 400 acres on So. side Smith River beg. at Randolph's Corner just above the Indian Grove.

1769. Thomas Smith 400 acres on the head of the Camp Branch & towards Smith's Spring br. Including the Indian Camping place.

VA Historical Magazine Vol 22 pg 187

Brunswick Co VA Wills

Name	date	Book	Page	Will, inv or acct sales
Dunn, John	1753	3	102	a/c
" David	1770	4	1	
" "	1786	5	160	
" Mary	1787	5	185	
" Greg. F.	1826	10	256	

← Regarding the places with the Indian references in Pitts. Co. Surveyors notes: Some of those places were in Brunswick Co. at first. For instance the 1738 reference is to a place now in Campbell Co, judging by the description (Seneca Creek). Otter Creek (1748) was likely in Bedford - that would then have been old Lunenburg, created 1746, from which Bedford was formed in 1753.

South of Staunton/Roanoke River, Halifax was created in 1752, from which Pittsylvania was created in 1766/7. Somehow all those surveyors notes wound up in Pittsylvania Courthouse + stayed there, though many counties were later formed of its territory. Many of the places mentioned sound like they were in Old Henry County.

See the preceding map of Cumberland Parish showing rivers and present boundaries

Amend pages 1 when term is
lss pressing. — Sq. Boone and Jane
Van Cleave.

Amend pages 2 George Tefer III
m. Mary Van Cleave dau of William +
Abigail. She d in Mo perhaps a shady /
Henry as kg altogether the book says
George went to Mississippi & she to Tennessee
together the list of children. ~~ph~~ Says she
was very grasping, etc — re word

Dunn inlaws (Misc Genealogies File)

THE VANCLEAVE FAMILY sketch by Norma Hansen Zaniewski

We are not descended from this family as far as I can tell, but are interested because descendants of our Teater and especially Dunn families married into the VanCleave Family. I cannot take credit for any of this research. It is simply extracted from a very long detailed book, The Pioneers - The Van Cleave Family Vol II by Allen Ray Wetzel.

Aaron Van Cleave (bp 6 July 1711 on Staten Island, New Utrecht NY-d Rowan Co NC 1780) m. 24 Sep 1734 in Mercer or Monmouth Co. NJ Rachel Schenck (19 Feb 1709 Freehold NJ - d NC) dau of Jan Roulfse Schenck & Sara Willemse Couwenhoffen. Aaron was son of Isabrandt Van Cleof & Janneke Aertse Vanderbilt, ~~son~~ dau of Aert VanDerBilt, for whom the boy was named Aaron. He and his brother Benjamin Van Cleve changed the spellings of their surname and for a while engaged in a business partnership in the shipping business ranging up & down the Atlantic coast, though it later broke up with loss to both their fortunes.

In 1750 Aaron moved his family from Monmouth Co NJ to the Forks of the Yadkin, NC arriving 01 May 1750, and took up farming. He bought 766 acres in what is now Davidson Co from Henry McCulloch's 100,00 acre grant from King George III, paying £57 10s for it, because ~~the~~ actual ~~official~~ deeds was 14 Oct 1763. His neighbor was Squire Boone Sr from Schuylkiln PA. Squire sold 640A of this to his son Daniel on 12 Oct 1759. On 21 Feb 1764 Daniel sold the land back to Aaron for £80 to get money for his Kentucky ventures. ~~I did not copy the details, but since they called~~ Squire Jr. married his cousin ~~their brother-in-law, one of his sons must have married a Boone girl, or~~ Squire ~~a~~ Jane VanCleave ~~girl.~~ (Note: The book is very detailed, listing many thousands of descendants up to the present, many through remote female lines of daughters, but unfortunately the numbering system for descendants is so unclear it takes hours to figure out who was descended from whom, though it can be done if one takes the time--sitting in a historical library one does not have that time.) ~~It followed all of Aaron and Rachel's children, but~~ I ~~did no~~t copyed the parts ~~anything~~ about a~~ny but~~ John and William, whose descendants became our distant cousins.)

Deed not to be recorded until completion of Sq. the official date is

(Court minutes of a jury trial at Salisbury NC mention testimony of Moravian sect members calling Aaron an

He ~~This family group~~ must have had a very thick accent. ~~In the Moravian records, mentioned in a jury at Salisbury NC, Aaron is called~~ "Old South-German man named Van Cleft," ~~in~~ another record says "Van Cleft - a Dutchman of 60 years is leader of a group that gathered at Dutchman's Creek Meeting House" 1772/3.

Children: ~~all born in New Jersey?~~ ~~Four sons & daughters [illegible] to Kentucky with Daniel Boone in the first [illegible] group~~

1. Samuel (b 1735 NJ ? ~~or 1751 NC)~~ moved to Berkeley Co. VA
2. Thisgen/Cary (1737 NJ ~~or 1753 NC)~~ moved to Ohio? where some of his descendants, spelling their surname differently, ~~sometimes merged with others)~~ sometimes ended up near their cousins
3. John Vancleave (1739-1812) See forward. His grandson married Sarah Dunn, sister of Lemuel Dunn Jr. of Kingston MO ~ (my great Grandpa.)
4. Benjamin VanCleave (15 Nov 1741 NJ-27 July 1819 Shelby Co. KY)
5. William VanCleave (1743 NJ-1786/7 Mercer Co. KY) m. 12 Dec 1763 NC Abigail Frost (bp 7 Oct 1744 Morristown NJ-d post 1817 KY) dau of William Frost. Abigail was a Tory in sentiment, but did not mind her husband [illegible]ting Indians--their very existence depended upon it. They acquired many tracts of land in Ky including 1000 acres on Paint Lick Creek. Our many-great granduncle Rev. Paris Teater, boarded with (brother of our ancestress Sarah Teater who married Rev Samuel Griffith)

had many children - Some books say

VANCLEAVE FAMILY SKETCH (2)

~~Some books say Mary (VanCleave)~~ George died in MO & remarried ~~Teter had many children~~ but

did not get along & she moved to TN with a son ~~he~~

Abigail VanCleave when he attended school at Paint Lick Academy. His older brother, George Teter III, who later settled in Boone CO MO had previously married the daughter Mary VanCleave on 17 May 1788 in (then "Madison" Co.) KY, and ~~she died in Missouri, probably~~. ~~(I have to go look at that book in Madison WI again to see if any Teters are mentioned in it, but William and Abigail had a daughter Sarah bca 1770 in NC, whom the book said died pre-2 Sep 1786 in KY, just the right age to have married George Teter III. If she was not this girl, Mrs. Teter must have been daughter of Benjamin #4 above, or Aaron #6 below.~~

ask Scott

6. Aaron VanCleave (1745 NJ- died Nov-Dec 1813 in Washington Co KY)
7. Ralph VanCleave(10 May 1747 NJ-1798 in Shelby Co KY)
8. Jane VanCleave (16 Oct 1749 NJ--10 Mar 1829 at Otter Creek, Meade-Hardin Co KY m. Squire Boone Jr.

John VanCleave^2(Aaron^1) (bca 1739 NJ-will 11 May 1812 in probate court 28 May 1812 Indiana) married (1) Mary Shephard (-d 11 Sep 1781) b Shephardtown VAdau of Thomas Shepherd and Elizabeth Van Meter; Mary died near Simpsonville, Shelby Co. KY. Mary, the first wife, is ancestress of Sarah (Dunn) VanCleave's descendants. He afterwards married widow Rachel (Demaree) Ryker, a widow with two sons by Gerardus Ryker. She was born 16 Nov 1743 at Bucks Co. VA, dau of Samuel & Lea Demarest.

In 1769 John and his brothers William and Aaron VanCleave were persuaded by Squire Boone, Jr., their brother-in-law to go investigate the rich lands of Kentucky. ~~(I have to study the book again to see which~~ their sister Jane ~~Squire married--or whether one of them married a Boone girl.) Anyway,~~ In 1775 these ~~three brothers~~ siblings were in the original colony led by Daniel Boone and ~~by~~ Col. Richard Henderson to found a settlement in Kentucky. Starting page 41 of the book from which this is taken (cited above) is a long account of hair-raising adventures including an Indian raid in which Mary (Shepherd) VanCleave and baby Nancy were massacred by savages. This sketch is meant to be a descendancy chart so we have to leave ~~all~~ details ~~that good stuff~~ out. The first 8 children were ~~are~~ by Mary, the last two by Rachel, with whose clan the family moved to Indiana. The couple is buried in the Ryker Cemetery on Ryker's Ridge, Madison TWP, Jefferson CO IN.

Children:

1. Rachel VanCleave (25 Oct 1762 NC-26 Apr 1842 Warren CO OH)
2. John VanCleave (ca1765 NC- ca 1845 Orange/Morgan Co OH)
3. Mary VanCleave (ca1767 NC- nfr.)
4. Aaron VanCleave (5 Mar 1769 NC-24 Feb 1846 Montgomery Co IN)
5. Benjamin VanCleave (1771-1840) See forward.
6. Elizabeth VanCleave (ca 1773 NC-ca 1835 Montgomery Co. IN)
7. Sarah VanCleave (14 Mar 1780 at Boone's Painted Stone Station, Jefferson Co KY-Dec 1830 Henry Co KY)
8. Nancy VanCleave, twin to Sarah, was the baby massacred with her mother by the Indians 11 Sep 1781)
9. Peter VanCleave (1784-5 Jefferson KY-June 1829 Jefferson IN)
10. David VanCleave (24 Mar 1787 Jefferson (Shelby) KY-18 Nov 1852 Boone Co IN)

VANCLEAVE FAMILY SKETCH (3)

Benjamin VanCleave^3 (John^{2}Aaron^1) born 20 Jan 1771 on Forks of Yadkin near Macksville, present Davidson Co NC, died early in 1840 near Paoli, Orange Co IN. He married 01 Jan 1801 in Shelby Co KY, Sarah (Sally) Kearns (27 Sep 1781 KY-7 Aug 1822 Orange Co IN, daughter of Peter and Anna (Jordan) Kearns, both born in Ireland. When serving as a private in Arnold's Co., Maj. Gen Charles Scott's Army under Gen. ✓ Mad Anthony Wayne (July through October 1794) at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, he got a good look at the land in Indiana. In 1813 he bought land at Stampers Creek and moved there next year.

Children:

1. Aaron VanCleave (9 Nov 1800 Shelby Co. KY-09 Apr 1836 Orange Co IN) m. 05 June 1827 Nancy Galloway (1799 Scott Co KY-01 Apr Co IN) Both are buried in the Wible Family Cemetery.
2. Martha VanCleave (02 May 1802 Shelby KY-11 Apr 1844 Greensburg, Decatur IN) m. 30 May 1821 Orange Co. John McKinney (14 Sep 1794 KY or VA-7 July 1880 Greensburg, Decatur IN) son of David & Margaret (Wallace) McKinney. They were, as one would expect, Presbyterian Republicans, being when and where they were.
3. Gen Lewis VanCleave (17 Jan 1804 Shelby KY-19 June Washington IN) m. 14 Feb 1839 ~~in CC~~ Priscilla McCoy (10 or 15 Feb 1817 WA Co IN-10 Dec 1879 WA Co IN) daughter of Rev. Rice and Malinda (Pound) McCoy. She was sister of the first wife of Lemuel Dunn, Jr. of Kingston MO. Their oldest daughter Malissa Ann VanCleave married Robert D. Lynd (1835-1909) son of Samuel and Jane (Doak) Lynd and thereby were kin-in-law of Lemuel's youngest sister, Cynthia (Dunn) Doak.
4. Peter VanCleave (22 July 1805 Shelby KY-30 Jan 1833 Johnson Co IN) m. 4 Aug 1831 Johnson Co Elizabeth C. Young (07 Jan 1802/6 NC-05 Oct 1890 Benton Co IA) dau of James & Elizabeth (Davidson) Yongue. The widow moved to Iowa in 1855 and lived with her brother Joseph in Tayler TWP Benton IA but buried in Vinton TWP.
5. David VanCleave (15 Aug 1807 Shelby Co-30 May 1825 Orange Co IN)
6. James Walter VanCleave (04 Feb 1809 Shelby Co KY-04 May 1892 WA Co IN) m. (1) 14 Mar 1832-3 IN Mary Martha Lynd (31 Sep 1809 IN-17 Apr 1860) m. (2) 18 Nov 1861 Eliza L.(Hammersley) Wible (1 Nov 1833 IN-5 Oct 1909 IN) widow of John A. W. Wible.
7. John Vancleave (1810-1870) See forward.
8. Anna VanCleave (22 Feb 1813-4 Shelby Co. KY-April 1846/7 Clay Co IN) died at the age of 33 years, but left several descendants. She m. 30 Nov. or 6 Dec 1838 in Orange Co. IN John Price Rector (Dec 1816 Mt. Pleasant, Vigo Co IN-1877 Clay Co IN) son of John Preston and Catherine (Price) Rector. John later remarried and had more children. One of Anna's daughters was later living in Kansas.

VANCLEAVE FAMILY SKETCH - (4)

John VanCleave^{4} (Benjamin^{3}John^{1}Aaron^{1}) born 31 Dec 1810 or 11 in Shelby Co. KY, died in the second half of 1870 in Van Buren Co Iowa. He married 19 Feb 1840 in Washington Co. IN Sarah J. Dunn (1823 Harrodsburg, Mercer Co KY- 1873 Bonaparte, Vanburen Co IA), daughter of Lemuel Sr. and Sarah R. (Campbell) Dunn. (Note: The Van Cleave genealogy, like most other records, misreads "Lemuel" as "Samuel.") Sarah (Dunn) VanCleave was sister of Lemuel Dunn, Jr., of Kingston MO.)

John is listed in the 1850 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Orange Co, Stampers Creek TWP, next to his brother Benjamin, and being a farmer. He is listed in the 1860 Federal Census for Indiana as living in Harrisson TWP, and being a farmer. He moved to Iowa in 1866, settling in Van Buren Co. He is listed in the 1870 Federal Census for Iowa as living in Van Buren Co., Bonaparte TWP and being a farmer. John and Sarah are buried in the Thompson Cemetery at Bonaparte, Bonaparte TWP, Van Buren Co IA.

Children:

1. Clarissa A. VanCleave b. 1843 in IN
2. Albert W. VanCleave b 1845 IN was living with brother John in 1880 and next door in 1885.
3. Sarah Catherine (Kate) VanCleave b April 1846 in IN m. 18 May 1871 in Van Buren Co. IA, Joseph A. Johnson (b 1835 IN d bef 1900 IA) He is listed in the 1880 Federal Census for IA as living in Farmington TWP, Van Buren Co. Kate is listed in the 1900 Federal Census in this same location. This couple had five children, but the oldest son was living in an asylum in 1900.
4. Cynthia J. VanCleave b Dec 1849 or Feb 1850 in Orange Co IN
5. Margaret E. VanCleave
6. Elizabeth VanCleave
7. John VanCleave married and moved to Nebraska
8. Melissa Van Cleave b. Pulaski Co IN, was a student in Bloomfield, Davies Co. IA
9. Son VanCleave
10. Daughter VanCleave

Great-Aunt
Cynthia Dunn (Lemuel
Dunn Jr's sister) m.
Robert Doak, descended
from that OTHER
Dunn family

Jessamine County Kentucky Abstract of Wills 1798-1813 - Book A

compiled by Turylia Norvell Foreman (1993)

US/CAN 976.9483 D28f (Salt Lake City)

Jessamine County Court Jan. 1806

The inventory and appraisement of the estate of **GEORGE WATTS** deceased was returned to Court and ordered to record.

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Jessamine County Court Dec. 1804

This inventory and appraisement of the estate of **JOHN LAND** deceased was returned to Court and ordered to record.

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PAGE 191

Jessamine County Court Nov. 1805

This within account of the sale of the personal property of **FREDERICK ZIMMERMAN**, deceased was returned to Court signed by the administers JOHN PRICE and FRANCIS LOWENS and ordered to record.

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PAGE 195

DATE OF WILL NOV. 6, 1806

✓ I, **JAMES DUNN**, being sick and weak in body, being fully of reason and memory and the uncertainty of life, do order this my last Will and Testament in form and manner following: 1st, All my debts to be paid and my funeral expenses. 2nd, I give to my wife MARTHA DUNN, the household furniture, and what stock of creatures that I may be in possession of at → my disease and rent of the plantation I sold to JAMES DOAK, agreeable to the article I made with him. 3rd, I allow her to keep one horse her lifetime, and those remaining are to be sold and divided among my legatees, as will be hereafter explained and if said horse should die, she is to be furnished with another of my estate. 4th, It is my desire and intention to set my negro girl CHARLOTTE free in twelve years from this date, nevertheless it is to be understood that my wife shall keep her lifetime and if she should die before that time, the negro is to go to the use of my daughter JEAN SPEARS,and if the negro girl should have any increases before she is free, it is my desire they shall be liberated at the age of twenty three years. 5th, I do give to ALLESCANDER CARSON and JENNY CARSON, my grandchildren, each twenty dollars, and one dollar to RICHARD CARSON, son in law. 6th, I give to ELENOR DUNN, my daughter in law, a childs part to be equally divided amongst her children, the heirs of SAMUEL DUNN deceased as soon as she receives it or as they come of age. 7th, I give the balance of my estate to be divided equally among my children, and grandson, JAMES DUNN, NATHANIEL DUNN, ALLESCANDER DUNN, and grandson JOHN CARSON. JENNY DOAK, MARTHA WOODS, AND JEAN SPEARS and at the disease of my wife, the creatures and household furniture to be sold and an equal division made of the money arising from the sale amongst my children above mentioned and so also constitute and ordain my son NATHANIEL DUNN and JOSEPH WOODS the sole Executors of this my last Will and Testament. I have herein set my hand and seal this sixth day of Nov. one thousand and eight hundred and six.
Witnesses: WILLIAM SALLEE, WILLIAM GARRETT, and JAMES H. GARRETT.

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Jessamine County Court Feb. 1808

This last Will and Testament of **JAMES DUNN** deceased was produced in Court by the Executors herein named and proven by the subscribing witnesses herein named and ordered to record.

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PAGE 197

DATE OF WILL JAN. 31, 1808

I, **JOSEPH PREWITT**, Being in my right senses and memory, and having a desire to settle all my estate, do ordain this to be my last Will and Testament. In the manner and form following: First, I leave my beloved wife POLLY PREWITT (during her lifetime) two negroes FRANCIS a man and CATE a woman and her child MALINDA, and after her death the negroes and their increases and profits arising from their labors are to be disposed of as follows: First, the two children that I have had by my said wife POLLY PREWITT are to be made equal in property of equal value. To those children I had by my former wife, one third of the tract of land I live on to include my dwelling house. I also leave my said wife two beds and furniture, also a sorrel horse and colt called Altha, and two cows and calves, also six head of sheep. I also leave her twenty pounds worth of the other property. I give to my daughter PATSY T. TOLBART, one mare, saddle, and bridle worth thirty five pounds also one negro named RHODY at sixty pounds, one bed and furniture at twelve pounds and six pounds in cash all now in her possession. I give my daughter SALLY M. HICKMAN, one negro named DARKIS at sixty pounds and one mare, saddle and bridle, at thirty five pounds, and one bedstead and furniture, at twelve pounds, fifteen shillings, hearth irons and kettle, six dollars, half dozen knives and forks, tea cups, and saucers, 2 dollars, also one stud horse at ninety pounds, two lambs, and four geese at five dollars, one cow and calf at ten dollars all which I have delivered to her. I give to my son JOEL PREWITT, one mare at eighty seven dollars, one ass at nine shillings, one negro boy named BOB, at seventy pounds, one cow and calf and yearling at 3,18 shillings, bedstead and furniture twelve pounds fifteen shilling, four hundred pounds of pork, at 12 shillings, which he has received. I give to my daughter NANCY RICE, one mare saddle, and bridle at thirty five pounds, one negro girl named DOSHEA at sixty pounds, one bed, and furniture,twelve pounds fifteen shillings, one sow and pigs at 20 shillings, one pot and table, twelve shillings, all which I have gave her. I give to my daughter PEGGY HOWARD, one horse saddle and bridle at seventy dollars, one negro girl named CURTTY, at fifty pounds, one bed, and furniture, twelve pounds fifteen shillings, 300 lbs. of pork at nine dollars. I give to my son PRICE PREWITT, one negro boy named NED. I give to by son PLEASANT PREWITT, one negro boy named SAM. I give to my daughter JUDY PREWITT one negro girl named EASTER. Also my wish and desire is that there shall be a young negro purchased out of the estate or sale of my moveable property for my son MOSS PREWITT, and that my last four mentioned children educated out of my estate and my three sons put to trades at the decretion of my Executors. I will that negroes PETER and SARAH be sold and all the residue of my estate that is not heretofore given away both real and personal to be sold at the discretion of my Executors and all my just debts paid and my will and desire is that my children be of age, and not to receive any more than they have already. I appoint ROBERT PREWITT, BIRD PREWITT, WILLIAM PREWITT, JOEL PREWITT, and GEORGE WALKER sole Executors of my estate. I make this my last Will and Testament this thirty first day of January in the year 1808.
Witnesses: THOMAS CARDWELL, JAMES EWING, and MARY PRICE.

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PAGE 200

Jessamine County Court Feb. 1808

This last Will and Testament of **JOSEPH PREWITT** deceased was this day produced in Court proven by two of the subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded.

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PAGE 205

DATE OF WILL APRIL 25, 1808

I, **JOHN FOSTER**, being very sick though in perfect state of mind Declare the following to be my last Will and Testament. First I bequeath my spirit to God who gave it and my body to be entered in decent Christian burial and all worldly property where with it has pleased God to bestow on me I bequeath in the following manner. All my property real and personal I give to my beloved wife LEANAH FOSTER, during her life and at her death to be disposed of to my children, as she thinks proper. My three sons PLEASANT FOSTER, DAVID FOSTER, and WILLIAM FOSTER, I desire be put to trade as soon as they arrive at a proper age. I likewise appoint my trusty friends WILLIAM MOORE and WILLIAM ORGAN Executors. I acknowledge this to be my last Will and Testament witness my hand and seal this twenty fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.
Witnesses: ROBERT MINER, DAVID SPEEN, and ROBERT CALTIMON.

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PAGE 205

Jessamine County Court June 1808

This last Will and Testament of **JOHN FOSTER**, deceased was this day produced in Court, proven by the subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to record.

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PAGE 206

DATE OF WILL AUG. 15, 1807

I, **JAMES BRUSTER**, being weak in body but sound in mind do make this my last Will and Testament. I recommend my soul to God who gave it, my body to the earth to be buried at the discretion of my Executor hereafter mentioned, it is my will and desire that all my just debts and funeral expenses be first paid. The provision made for the support of my wife ELENOR BRUSTER, in the sale of my land to NATHANIEL DUNN, which is in the article of agreement entered between said DUNN and myself. I wish for her to enjoy and I give to my beloved wife a negro girl by the name of PHILLIS and all my household furniture to dispose of as she pleases forever. It is my will that after my death and the death of my wife that my negro man JACK be forever free. I give to my son JAMES BRUSTER, the sum of thirteen pounds lawful money of Kentucky. The children of my daughter PEGGY CARR be considered as one Legatee and receive one part. ELENOR DUNN receive one part, my daughter JINNY ERWIN, receive one part, and my daughter POLLY DUNN receive one part, which makes six parts which several parts and proportions I give into my said children and their heirs forever. I give the remaining seventh part as above mentioned unto my daughters ELENOR DUNN, JINNY ERWIN, AGNESS ALEXANDER, and POLLY DUNN in equal proportions. Lastly I appoint WILLIAM ALEXANDER and NATHANIEL DUNN, Executors of this my last Will and Testament. I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day of Aug. 1807.
Witnesses: JAMES DOAK, THOMAS BROWNEY, JOSEPH W. DOAK. ✓

Cynthia Dunn's father-in-law

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PAGE 207

Jessamine County Court Aug. 1808

This last Will and Testament of **JAMES BRUSTER** deceased was this day produced in Court and ordered to record.

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PAGE 209

his ties [illegible] the very early Kentucky settler Samuel Dunn through the Doak family.
Our Sarah Campbell Dunn & family went to Indiana with a bunch of Jessamine Co. people.
The Gatewood family of that county had roots in Essex Co VA as did some Dunns - in Henry County -
Also (coincidence?)

(James Dunn, son of very early settler Samuel Dunn, married Eleanor Brewster.)
my

Jessamine County Court March 1808

The foregoing inventory and appraisement of the estate of **JAMES DUNN** deceased was this day produced in Court and ordered to record.

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PAGE 211

Agreeable to an order of the Jessamine County Court to us directed we have produced to settle the approval of JACOB YEIZER as guardian of POLLY WILLIAMS AND LUCY DAVENPORT. We have examined the approval within and approve the same.
Witnesses: HUGH CHRISMAN, WILLIAM LEWIS, and THOMAS CEWIS.

///
PAGE 214

Jessamine County Court Jan. 1808

This day ROBERT COCHMANRY, PROCTOR MARS AND JAMES MARS appraisers of the estate of **ELIZABETH HIGBEE** deceased made oath before me according to law this 30th day of Jan. 1808.

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Jessamine County Court March 1808

The foregoing inventory and appraisement of the estate of **ELIZABETH HIGBEE** deceased was this day produced in Court and ordered to be recorded.

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PAGE 217

Jessamine County Court Sept. 1805

Agreeable to an order of the Jessamine County Court September 1805 to us directed to settle the administration of RICHARD CRUMP and HOLLEY CRUMP administrators of **WILLIAM BOWLING** deceased having examined their account and found a balance in their favor.
Witnesses: JOHN BARRY and MINOR YOUNG.

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PAGE 219

DATE OF WILL MAY 27, 1808

I, **CORNELIUS EMPSON**, being weak in body but sound in mind and memory and knowing it is appointed unto men once to die, so make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in form as follows: I commit my body to the dust to be buried in a decent and Christian like manner as my Executors to be hereafter named, may direct and my soul into the hands of the living God and after all my just debts are paid, I will to my loving wife HANNAH EMPSON, the following property during her widowhood, the lot of land on which I now live, with all the corn, stock of bacon, sugar, her choice of one horse, and two milk cows, all the stock of hogs and sheep, two good beds and a set of curtains and all the bed furniture , one large Bible. Each of the girls with two table- clothes a piece, one large and one small wheel, and several other Kitchen items listed. I give to my son JOHN EMPSON, the lot of land on which he now lives. I give to my daughter ELIZABETH EMPSON, one feather bed, and bed linens. I give my daughter RACHEL EMPSON, the same as I give to ELIZABETH her sister. My wife is to hold these items until the girls come of age. At my death the balance of my estate not herefore mentioned, be sold and the money divided among all my children. I appoint my beloved wife HANNAH EMPSON Executor in conjunction with my friend NATHANIEL HARRIS, of this my last Will and Testament. I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th day of May 1808.
Witnesses: ABRAHAM CASSELL, JAMES RISK, ABRAHAM CASSELL JR.

///
PAGE 222

Codicil before assignment

In addition to the above property to my wife HANNAH EMPSON, I further will and bequeath unto my said wife HANNAH EMPSON the following property during her widowhood viz: one bridle and side saddle, two iron pots, three pair of pot hooks and small table, one large ladle and fresh pork, and misc. items.

Jessamine County Court Aug. 1808

The last Will and Testament of **CORNELIUS EMPSON** deceased was this day produced in Court and proven and ordered to record.

///
PAGE 223

DATE OF WILL APRIL 1, 1803

I, **SAMUEL SANDUSKY**, do make this my last Will and Testament as follows: I direct my Executor hereinafter mentioned to sell all my land and stock, except for two horses and their saddles that will go to my two daughters HANNAH SANDUSKY, and ELIZABETH SANDUSKY. My son JACOB SANDUSKY is to have my stud horse, and the money arising from the sale of my said estate. I give to my three daughters and granddaughter, HANNAH

estate after my wife decease. 4th, I will to my son GERSHAM LOWREY all my land estate that may remain at the death of my wife and also all the farming equipment. 5th, I will to my son THOMAS LOWREY son of WILLIAM LOWREY, deceased an equal part to each of them of all the bills, bonds, notes, which may be due to my estate at the decease of my wife. 6th, it is my will that my two negro women LUCY and her daughter LINDY and also all the other personal property not here before named and disposed of other wise by this my last Will and Testament, also all specific legacies to be paid to be at the disposal of my wife MARY LOWREY according to her will and pleasure at her decease. I so here by appoint MARY LOWREY my wife Executor and PETER HIGBEE and GERSHAM LOWREY Executors of this my last Will and Testament, in testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my hand this second day of June 1810.
Witnesses: BENJAMIN WEBER, ASHFORD D. HARDY, GERSHAM LOWREY.

///
PAGE 297

Jessamine County Court Aug. 1810

The within last Will and Testament of **NATHANIEL LOWREY**, deceased was produced in Court proven by the oath of BENJAMIN WEBER, AND GERSHAM LOWREY two of the subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to record.

///
PAGE 297

DATE OF WILL FEB. 22, 1811

I, **JOHN SCOTT**, of Jessamine County, Ky. being sick of body but of good and perfect mind do make this my last Will and Testament for the disposing of my estate. I will that all my just debts be paid as soon as convenient after my death, that as much of my estate as is necessary to pay my proportionable part of the expenses of the suit now pending with GREEN CLAY shall be appropriated thereunto. I will that agreeable to an action entered into with my mother, all my land shall be sold as soon as convenient, the money put in interest and that interest to be for my mother's support during her life and at my mothers death my part of the principal as mentioned in the article to be equally divided among my sisters HANNAH SCOTT, DALLY HOLMES, NANCY GALEY, and brothers HUGH SCOTT, SAMUEL SCOTT, and my brother WILLIAM SCOTT'S son SIMON SCOTT. I also will to my sister HANNAH SCOTT one third of the money arising from the sale of my other property, the other two thirds for the payment of my debts and the use of my mother. I do hereby appoint my brother HUGH SCOTT, HUGH HOLMES and my uncle THOMAS SCOTT Executors of this my last Will and Testament in witnesses whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 22nd day of Feb. in the year 1811.
Witnesses: WILLIAM SCOTT, JAMES WHITE, ISAIAH PROCTOR.

///
PAGE 300

Jessamine County Court March 1811

The within last Will and Testament of **JOHN SCOTT**, deceased was this day produced in Court proven by JAMES WHITE and ISAIAH PROCTOR two of the subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to record.

///
PAGE 300

DATE OF WILL APRIL 5, 1809

I, **ELENOR BRUSTER**, of Jessamine County , Ky. being weak in body but in sound mind and memory so make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in the form and manner following: I commit my soul to God, my body to the dust to be buried in a decent and becoming manner. I will that all my just debts and funeral expenses be first paid, also one Bible purchased for WILLISON ALEXANDER, my grandson. Item, I give to my son JAMES BRUSTER one pair of fire tongs, and on dollar in money. I give my negro girl PHILLIS to my daughter POLLY DUNN for fifteen years from this date at which time she is to be free, and the balance of my estate I will to be equally divided between my daughters ELENOR DUNN, DALLY IRVIN, JIMMY IRVIN, POLLY DUNN, and NANCY ALEXANDER. Lastly I appoint WILLIAM ALEXANDER and NATHANIEL DUNN Executors of this my last Will and Testament and have set my hand and seal this 5th day of April in the year 1809.
Witnesses: JAMES DOKE, BRYAN McGARTH, JOSEPH W. DOAK.

✓
Robert Doak's father
Cynthia (Dunn)'s fa-in-

///
PAGE 301

Jessamine County Court Aug. 1811

The within Will and Testament of **ELENOR BRUSTER**, deceased was this day produced in Court proven by two subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to record.

///
PAGE 302

DATE OF WILL JULY 21, 1810

This last Will and Testament of **MARTIN DICKERSON**, being of perfect mind and memory. It is my will and desire that my body be decently interred and my soul resigned to the author of my being. I will that after all my just debts and funeral expenses are paid that my estate be divided among my children after my death in the following manner: I will my beloved wife

Early Kentucky Wills & Inventories - J. Estelle Stewart King (1928)

R 929.3 K525 e1

JESSAMINE COUNTY

BOOK A

1798 — 1813

ALLISON, PETER. June 4, 1802. Sons: John, Thomas. Daus: Nancy, Polly, Campbell, Esthers Weathers. Gr.sons: John Weathers, Peter Campbell. Ex: John Campbell, Peter Weathers. Wit: John Lowery, George Smith, Wilson Hunt.

BARNET, JOHN. Inventory. June 1811. Apprs: Abner Young, Morgan Brown, John Greenwood, John Young.

BARR, ZACARIAH. April 1, 1812. Wife: Sarah. Sons: John, George. Dau: Agnes Buford. Ex: wife, sons John, George. Wit: Nathaniel Harris, Richard Dennis, Peter Poindexter.

BENNETT, RAYNOLD. Inventory. Apprs: John Mc Kinney, James Overstreet, William Mc Cormell.

BOUREN (BOURNE), REUBEN. March 31, 1807. June 1807. Wife: not named. Son: Joseph. Daus: five, but not named. Ex: Samuel Price, Elijah Bourne. Wit: Daniel Bourne, William Bourne, Benjamin Scott.

BOURNE, FRANCES. June 2, 1803. Sept. 1807. Wife: Not named. Sons: William, Ambrose, Abner, John, Daniel, David. Daus: Lucy Lowen, Agnes Hudson, Tabitha White, Fanny Young. Gr.dau: Tabitha White. Ex: sons John, Daniel. Wit: Armistead Reed, James Reed, Samuel Reed.

(Irwin?)
Re: Dunn, Doak
His Dunn
Robert Doak

BRUSTER, JAMES. Aug. 15, 1807. ——. Wife: Elinor. Son: James. Daus: Elinor Dunn, Sally Ervin, Jenny Ervin, Agnes Alexander, Polly Dunn. Gr. children: children of dau. Peggy Carr. Ex: William Allexander, Nathaniel Dunn. Wit: James Doak, Thomas Browning, Joseph Doak.

CARNS, JAMES. Dec. 22, 1800. Apr. 1801. Estate to friend John Flicklin. Ex: John Flicklin. Wit: Lawerence J. Daly, Robert Sherwood, Alfred Williams.

CHILES, JOHN. Jan. 4, 1813. Wife: Elizabeth. Sons: Henry, David, Daniel, Garland. Daus: Ann Stone, Elizabeth Gates, Susanna Hightower, Sally, Sophia Gates, Lucinda Gates. Ex: wife, Richard Hightower, Elijah Gates. Wit: John Metcalf, George Walker.

CLAY, SAMUEL. Inventory. Jan. 31, 1807. Apprs: John Blakely, Sr., Robert Shankland, Charles Duncan.

CLOSE, JOHN. Inventory Sept. 18, 1809. Apprs: Peter Poindexter, Zachariah Barr, Samuel Marrs.

Re: Crockett, Henderson

COGER, MICHAEL. Feb. 19, 1801. Sept. 1801. Wife: Mary. Sons: James, Thomas, Michael. Daus: Elizabeth (wife of Matt. Anderson), Mary (wife of Elijah Cartmill). Ex: Joseph Crockett, Elijah Cartmill, John Barkly. Wit: Joseph Crockett, Bennett Henderson, John Mc Knight.

her grandfather her father

Judge George W. Dunn's wifes

BRIDGES: JOHN

I again volunteered in Capt. Caldwell's company under Col. Reed? under General Wayne's brigade when we marched to Prince Edwards and Fredericksburgh as a guard and when my time expired, I again volunteered in the same company and regiment and was transferred to General LaFayette as a commander in Chief. While I was with Col. Campbel.l, Major Hamilton SECTION 32 was our Major who was also wounded but recovered. I was sometimes under General Lawson or Sawyer? and sometimes under General Muhlenberg, but General LaFayette was commander in chief, and when the British occupied Williamsburg Major Major Armstead applied for a detachment tc attack their Pickett's and I was selected as one and this detachment was nearly all outtofff and my company was then placed under General Wayne and we were ordered to attact a mill on King's Creek where there was a quanitty of flour. This brought on the engagement at Green's Springs with Lord Cornwallis Troops near Jamestown. This affiant was in 1781, in August as well as he now recollect this service was performed in two other tours. of three months each with Capt Caldwell in the year 1781 having served with Capt Caldwell in 1780 or 1781-12 months of constant service in which he marched and continued in the c county of Prince Edward and to Richmond and Fredericksburg just as the movements of the enemy required. I further declare that my recollection of dates is at this time very much impared and as I was so often transferred into different regiments and brigades, that I cannot name all my officers. I was one tour under Captain MococK, served over 3 years.--AFFIDAVIT of David Prewitt, and aged Revolutionary soldier in Mercer County Kentucky. Came before J. P. says he is now 68 years old, says he is well aquainted with John Bridges, Sr., "I li lived in in Charlotte Co, Va, at the time of the Revolution U was not put on the list until about 1780 myself, but as I lived in the same neighborhood in which said Bridges resided in 1776 and afterwards, I know that said Bridges was out in the army every year until Lord Cornwallis was taken and I have no hesitation in saying that I know myself he served. I knew of his being in the army under General Lawson and under General LaFayette when the British invaded Virgi Virginia.

Some of the Indiana group (DAR) related to our Dunns claimed Brewster (Samuel) Dunn descent but I haven't figured out why they thought so. Seems at present as though they were mistaken unless there is some unknown double connection.

BRUSTER: JAMES S38,571 VIRGINIA

MERCER COUNTY KENTUCKY May 5, 1834, aged 71

James Brewster — 2
Augusta C
1781 Serv
Va

Enlisted under Captain Michael Coger and Col. boyd. The later of Augusta County, Virginia in the militia of the Rockingham Co, Va. Drafted for 3 months in January 1781, went South as far as the Dismal Swamps, was drafted a second time for three months, (the usual length of such tours in June 1781 the day of the month not recollected went on the south branch of the Potomac, against the tories who were under General Claypole as he thin,s went to Claypoles home and remained there, Claypole and his friends being out in the mountains was disbanded at Claypoles. The draft were all horse, he was a private. He was drafted a short time for a like tour of three months in September 1781, under Captain Michael Cogar Colonel not recollected in the Rockingham Militia. Was under General Washington at the Seige of Yorktown in Va, LaFayette was there. He was in the trenches when the British marched out. Cornwallis ommanded British but he did not see him. He was 3 days out with them called the French Packet, on guard. There were a goo many French Troops at the Seige understood the British had repels them bu but did not see them. Unserstood that the British had blocked them up. He was a private on foot was disbanded at Williamsburg after the

James Bruster m. Polly Dunn, dau of Nathaniel Dunn of Rockingham Co VA.

BRUSTER: JAMES
He was a private on fooot was disbanded at Williamsburg after the British were taken. Cannot find any surviving witness in Kentucky of his services, but his sister Polly Dunn and her husband, Nathaniel Dunn. Or has no documentary evidence of his services. He was born in Rockingham County, Virginia. 1763.

He has no record of his age, the old Bible in which it was kept was left by him in Indiana, with his nephew, William Alexander and upon his return, then having been absent it was torn up and distroyed. removed to Jessamine County, Ky, from Virginia 1792, left it for the state of Indiana in 1814, returned to Jessamine Co, 1829, came to Mercer County Kentucky 1833. Venous? James Ervin and Jesse Head, but in Jessamine Co, Kentucky his former place of residence is acquainted ewith Polly Dunn, which Rev. James Elmore, Wm. Robards and James Hiter? Hite? whose affidavit he has taken he lived first before stated in Rockingham Co, Va. when called into service, lived there since the Revolution until he removed to Jessamine Co, Ky. 1792. He now resides in Mercer Co, Ky.

Affidavit of Pol y Dunn made in Jessamine Co, Ky. states . that she is the sister of James Bruster, that she and the applicant were living in the same house in Rockingham Co, Va., in January 1781. When first she has heard nthat he was drafted for w months in Rockingham Co, Militia and under Capt Michael Coger and etc. The soldier was born in Rockingham Co, Virginia 1763.--Affidavit of Nathaniel Dunn who states he lived in Rockingham Co, Virginia. Throught the year 1781, that he is the husband of Polly Dunn. Said Nathaniel Dunn, says that he knows of the service of said soldier.

BARDSHAW: LARNER S 35, 200 VIRGINIA
MERCER County, Kentucky, On Octover 1st, 1821, aged 65.
States that he enlisted in the Revolutionary War, 9th Virginia regiment, Continental establishment, February 14, 1776, in Captain Samuel Woodson's Company, in Goochland County, Virginia, for two years, commanded by Coo. George Mathews, was in the battles of Brandywine,Germantown, where viz, Germantown, said Col. Mathews, was taane prisoner and then Col. Burgess Ball succeeded as Col. of the 9th and I was honorably discharged from Robert Woodson's company of said Regiment, substituted? Samuel Woodson on the 16th February 1778 having faithfully served out my time, s states that all of his sons are of age and have left him and I have no trade or acceptance, except that of a farmer and have to rent land. I have a wife 63 years of age and infirm and 3 females, daughters, two only under age and I have need of assistance from my country for support. One James Caldwell was presiding Judge of Mercer County 1822.
-LARNER Bradshaw was also in the battle of Gates Defeat, as a militaman, 1780 and served other skirmishes during the Revolutionary War, and was Honorably discharged from Samuel Woodson in the command of the company to which he was attached at the Valley Forge in Penn, in February 1778.
One Caliborne Bradshaw made affidavit that they were well a cquainted w with this said Bradshaw and Geo Robards, made affidavit also and that they were regular soldiers at the sametime in the Continental line in the 9th Virginia regiment. We also know that the said Brtcher? is a poor man, is spe led nthis way in this part of the papers (Bratcher).

BRITTAIN: BRITTAN: SAMUEL W. 41146 NEW JERSEY
ANNE
STATE OF KENTUCKY: MERCER COUNTY. September 6, 1830, aged 76.
States he enlisted as a private soldier in the April 1776 for 12 months with Captain Daniel Nield's company of Artillery and was attached

Dunn Mercer County Kentucky

I suspect this man was a relative, but how? An uncle?

R 976.9 D257 M.T.Davies

Reprint 1962 Harro- dsbg Herald

CHAPTER XL

Men of Mercer—Pioneers That In Other Places Were Prominent and Useful—Bowmar—Bowman—Dunn, Etc.—Citizens and Natives of Mercer That Had Military Service and Mention in Other Fields—Gen. Rosseau—Gen. Birney, Major Rue—Colonels Fry, Tompkins and Worthington — Captains Jones and Thompson.

Robert Bowmar,

with his wife and son, Herman, then 10 years of age, emigrated from Virginia in 1779 and settled at Bowman's Station in Mercer (See Collins' History of Kentucky, Vol. 2, p. 766). The family remained in Mercer for ten years, removing to Woodford in 1789, where some of its descendants still reside. Robert Bowmar was in the battle of Blue Licks, and was one of those fortunate ones who escaped alive. His son, Herman, in 1780, at the age of 11, made three trips to the Falls of the Ohio (now Louisville) for corn, riding one horse and leading another.

Herman Bowmar became a leading citizen of Woodford, held the office of magistrate, sheriff, and was twice returned to the State Senate.* He served in three campaigns against the Indians and was in the battle of Fallen Timbers, fought near Toledo, August 20, 1794, where Wayne crushed the Indians and put a stop to their incursions upon Kentucky. Major Bowmar was in that campaign, adjutant of Gen. Robert Todd's brigade. He died in 1855, aged 86. His grandson, Daniel M. Bowmar, is now editor of the Woodford Sun, at Versailles.

*See Collins', Vol. 2, p. 764.

Williamson Dunn

was born the 25th of December in the then district of Kentucky, which by subdivision finally became Mercer and now is Boyle. His mother, Ellen Brewster, and his father, Samuel Dunn, were both of Scotch-Irish descent (see over) and of the most rigid type of Presbyterians.

Samuel Dunn fought in the bloody battle of Point Pleasant and afterwards in the Revolutionary war. He removed to Kentucky at its close in the autumn of the hard winter in 1780, and had thus his share in climatical suffering and the dangers of Indian warfare. Their home was near Crow's station in the vicinity of Danville. The day of Kentucky's admission into the Union, his son, Williamson Dunn, the subject of this sketch, was married in the house of the bride's grandfather, Col. William McKee, to Miriam Wilson. Her grandmother, a McKee, and an own cousin of Col. W. R. McKee, of Buena Vista fame and bloody fate, had been killed by the Indians.

Williamson Dunn, in advance of his day, was a practical emancipationist and left Kentucky for the free soil of Indiana, taking his inheritance of slaves with him, thereby freeing them. } Indiana He was a man of remarkable physique, strength and courage and served by appointment of President Madison, an active and efficient officer in the Range, a very valuable wing of the Western Territorial army. By appointment of Gen. Harrison he was made a justice of the peace and afterward a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a bold, firm, decisive man and these qualities in those days were so much needed that he was kept very steadily in important civil offices. He also served repeatedly in the legislature, but declined the opening offered him for the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States. He was not insensible to these honors, but being a very conscientious man, did not

Son of Samuel Dunn & Eleanor Brewster

feel free to take any place inconsistent with the care and education of a numerous young family. He was subsequently made Registrar of the Land Office and held it until the popular enunciation of the doctrine of Gen. Jackson's school that "to the victor belongs the spoils" was received, and then he was removed as a partisan of Mr. Clay to give place to an appointee of the pregnant party. The rest of his life he spent in agricultural pursuits, engaging occasionally in politics, but giving more time, means and effort to religious enterprises. He gave the ground on which Hanover College, Indiana, stands for an Industrial College. That feature of the institution was found impracticable, but the college serves as an honor and beneficence to the state. There is a story told of one of his acts before he went to Indiana, characteristic of the man every ready to champion the weak and give to a good cause. As he drove into Danville one day he saw a young rough shamefully mistreating a feebler party; he sprang from his team, rescued and placed in safety the old man. Meanwhile the old man's assailant rained blows upon Mr. Dunn; he shook him off like a viper and remounted his wagon, but upon reflection sued the bruiser for assault and battery, received $200, which he handed over as a part of the foundation fund of the First Presbyterian church of Danville. He did not want salvage for his own injuries, but meant to punish the young rough where it would be the most felt—in the pocket.

Williamson Dunn died in '72, leaving a large and useful posterity, amongst whom are Gen. McKee Dunn, Assistant Advocate General during Mr. Lincoln's and some following administrations, who is yet prominent in the social and political circles of Washington City.

General L. Rosseau

was for a while a citizen of Mercer county, and for a while taught school in the Cane Run neighborhood.

Davis C. Birney,

Major General of United States volunteers, from Pennsylvania, and his brother, William G. Birney, were sons of James G. Birney, the celebrated emancipationist, who married and resided in Mercer, partially rearing his family here.

Colonel John Fry

was mingled conspicuously in the civil and military affairs of this section during the rebellion, and is now a prominent lawyer of Louisville.

Major Carey H. Fry

was born near Danville, then in Mercer, educated at West Point, served in McKee's command in Mexico, and died a few years since in California.

Joseph Tompkins

was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Union army; after the war went South and died in New Orleans.

Colonel William Worthington

was a grandson of Governor Slaughter and was reared by his uncle, William Hord, in the town. He was shot by mistake by his own soldiers at Corinth, Mississippi.

Colonel Ebenezer Magoffin

was a junior brother of Governor Magoffin. His sufferings and heroism in the Confederate cause in Missouri would probably make one of the most thrilling romances of the war, closing by his tragic death in Texas. John Magoffin and the wife of Judge Charles Hardin are two of his descendants

Early Kentucky Wills - Jessamine County by J.E.S. King - 1933
R929.3 K525

Dunn, James. Nov 6, 1806. Feb 1808. Wife: Martha. Sons: James, Nathaniel, Alexander. Daus: Jean Spears, Elinor Dunn (widow of
see over
son Samuel (dec'd). Gr ch: John Carson, Alexander Carson, Jenny Carson, Henry Dock, Martha Woods, Jean Spears. Ex: Nathaniel Dunn (son), Joseph Wood. Wit: William Garnett, James Garnett.

John William Howe, son of Joseph, served in the Revolutionary War. He married Mary Ann or Polly Waggoner the daughter of Adam Waggoner of near Dublin, on September 19, 1782, and moved to Greenup County, Kentucky, where he died in 1835. His widow, born in 1766, was still living there in 1841 when she was 75 years old. They had seven children, Joseph, Rebecca, Eleanor, John Nelson, Sarah, William, and Daniel Lynham (Pension W8938, National Archives). William Kozee in his book *Early Families of Eastern and Southeastern Kentucky*, mentions an additional child of John W. Howe. This was James, born 1774, who served as a major in the War of 1812 and was at the Battle of New Orleans. He married Martha Hood in Greenup County, Kentucky. He died in 1843 and is buried in Old Town, and his will can be found in Greenup County (Kozee, *Early Families*. . .p. 363).

Daniel Howe (1758-1838), son of Joseph, served in the Revolutionary War and filed his claim when he was 74 years old in Montgomery County (Pension S5565, National Archives). He entered the service in 1776 and served under William Preston and Joseph Cloyd. His captain was Henry Patton, but he also served under Captain Burk and Captain Taylor. In 1778 and again in 1780 Daniel Howe was the captain of the company. He was not engaged in any battles but did march in Virginia and North Carolina, guarding the frontiers.

Peter Hornbarger and Thomas Carmide of Montgomery County testified that Daniel was a truthful man and believed to be a soldier of the Revolution. Eli Peterson stated he had served with Daniel Howe one month in guarding the frontier of Virginia on East River and Island Creek. Edward Bane stated that in 1780 or '82 he served a tour of one month under Daniel Howe who was the captain of the company. Colonel Joseph Cloyd stated that Daniel Howe was out in Carolina and performed a tour of duty with him at the time Lord Cornwallis was in the South and at the time of the Battle of Whitsell's Mills. In addition John Lucas testified that Daniel Howe served a tour of duty in the year 1776 in the Cherokee War and was under Captain McCorkle.

Pulaski Co Hx
p128 says
Capt Alex.
Mairs lived
present
in Pulaski Co.

In 1782 Daniel Howe came into court and proved he should be paid 20 shillings for a blanket lost in the service the night before the Battle of Reedy Fork in North Carolina (Summers, *Annals*, p. 763).

✓ Montgomery County records recognize Daniel Howe as a second lieutenant in Patton's Company in 1779, a lieutenant in the militia in 1782, recommended as lieutenant under Captain Alexander Mairs and as such he took oath in 1787. The same year he was recommended as captain, and in 1793 was recommended as the 9th captain in the 75th Regiment of Militia and was captain of the 6th Company of Riflemen. Before his death he rose to the rank of major (Summers, *Annals*, pp. 723, 763, 825, 835, 841, 844).

Although Howe stated that he served as a captain during the Revolutionary War the court records show that he did not officially become captain until after 1787. The accompanying list of Montgomery County militia is not dated, but it would appear that because Alexander Mairs replaced Henry Patton as captain of the company in 1786, and Howe replaced him in 1787, the list could not be earlier than that date. Cornelius Brown and John Mears did not become lieutenants until 1793 so it is likely the list was taken about 1793 (*see* Patton and Mairs sketches).

Get →

1793?

A list of men under the command of Capt. Mairs, not dated

Daniel How, Capt.
Cornelius Brown, Lieut.
John Day, Ensign
John Mears, Lieutenant
John How, Ensign
Mears — John Mears, Lieutenant*
John How, Ensign*
John Daye
Wm. Buyers

James Brytt
James Hoge
Joseph Hoge
Peter Dingus
Samuel Cloyd
Joseph Cloyd
John Thompson
John M. Scott
Thomas Munsey

Jacob Anderson
Jacob Wizer (?)
Christopher Trinkle
Thomas Cecill
Zachariah Cecill
Solas Cecill
James Cecill
George Peck, Snr.
George Peck, Jr.

Jacob Peck
Peter Rife
Abram Rife
Gabl. Rife
John Cecill
Thos. Pickens
Saml. Jones
Michal Donn
James Donn

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*These names were repeated on the original list.

Abram Brown
Henry Brown
Jacob Shufflebariger
Eligh (Elias?) Shufflebarger
Peter Roole
John Pruitt
Wm. Morgan, Sr.
Will Morgan, Jr.
Saml. Pepper
Will Pepper
James Pepper
James Haven
James Addair

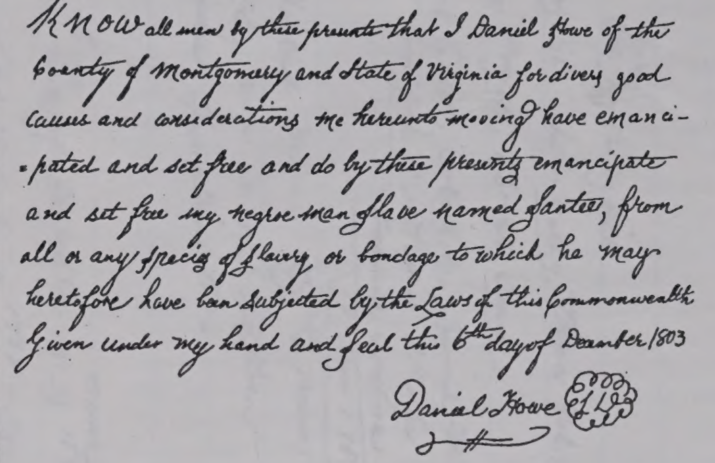
Peter Helvy
Adam Helvy
Mathias Helvy
Saml. Michal
Will Lockhart
Nanion Cloyd
Thomas Cloyd
John Thompson
Patton Thompson
Henry Wizer
George Wizer
Henry Thompson
Saml. Hickman

Edward Evans
Danl. Brytt
James Millar
Richard Carp
James Boll(?)
Jas. (or Jno. ?) Crumb
Jacob Crumm
Thomas Gillas
Jno. Gillas
Saml. Mayres
John Mayres
Saml. Patton
Isaac Petty

Joseph Williamson
Peter Grose
James Cloyd
Wm. Dill
Saml. Muncey
Michael Dunn, Jun.
James Cage
John Shope
Abram Workman
James Workman
Jams. Workman, Sr.

Daniel Howe lived on Back Creek and had lands surveyed for himself beginning in 1782. The deed to the James Patton selection came from the executors in 1783 for 280 acres. In 1792 Daniel added a tract on the south side of Back Creek containing 290 acres. This adjoined his other lands and John Day's tract which also became the property of Daniel Howe. This latter tract contained 275 acres when it was surveyed in 1799. Howe also purchased Shufflebarger tracts on Little Walker's Creek in 1795 (Montgomery County Deed Books A, p. 309; B, p. 185; Montgomery County Survey Books C, p. 235; F, p. 37; Summers, *Annals*, p. 925).

On December 6, 1803, Daniel Howe set free his Negro man slave Santee "from all or any species of slavery or bondage." Manumission of slaves was only occasionally done in Southwest Virginia, and Howe's unusual document is recorded in Montgomery County Will Book 1, page 196.



KNOW all men by these presents that I Daniel Howe of the County of Montgomery and State of Virginia for divers good causes and considerations me hereunto moving have emancipated and set free and do by these presents emancipate and set free my negroe man slave named Santee, from all or any species of slavery or bondage to which he may heretofore have been subjected by the Laws of this Commonwealth Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of December 1803

Daniel Howe

Emancipation of Santee, slave of Daniel Howe, September 6, 1803

Deed Book 1 page 196 Montgomery County

From: Early Adventurers on the Western Waters (1982)

by Mary B. Kegley

William Dunn

Henry Co VA soldiers Rev War (~~Fox~~ History) pg 12 by Hill

John Rentfro's Company: Robert English, John Kelly, Thomas Walsh
Thomas Harris, Thomas Bell, Ebenezer Pryatt, Abraham Jones,
William Dunn, Isaac Jones, James Greer, John Miles, Samuel Fox
These + other companies fought at Guilford Courthouse NC for
General Greene
11 Mar 1781

Who was William Dunn?
Evidently a younger relative of Michael Dunn. By the names
of others in this company, they were in the northern
part of the county which became Franklin later.

67
1738

William Dunn witnessed will of William ~~Cooke~~ Cook of Bedford Co. 15 Sep 1777 probated
" " on 1779 tax list Henry Co. (I don't see him on 1778 + 1780 but
may just not have saved pages)

Did he stay after Michael left?

William Dunn on tax list Botetourt Co. in 1782, 3, — 5, 6 (Fincastle
Michael 1784 only, in Montgomery Part Sinking Creek of James
& Patrick Dun on the other side of the fork of James in 1782 + 1786

1783? Michael Dunn Jr + ~~Michael D~~ "Mikel Dorn" militia list. + William "Deen"
March 2 1790 " 1790 "census" 1-0-1 Montgomery Co.
27 Dec 1790 " fined by James McGavock (fine remitted 8 Feb or 13 Jan 1791)
Wythe Co. Admin. of Jonathan Richards (Bierson?
Henley vs Dunn Cont'd. 1795
" " 27 Nov 1795 — gives up Negro Moll surety for April Court
to indemnify Samuel Newellon

Pine Run runs into New River on Pulaski Co side
+ Reed Creek join

I think Michael had sons James + Michael Jr. — cannot connect to
Thomas (Wythe Co). (1790's)

MAIRS
MARRS

Since Great Grandpa Leonard Dunn, said his grandfather fought in the Rev. War, this may very well show where.

These were "minute men" not part of the regular army. (so called because they served at a "minute's" notice).
(Feb & March 1781)

Michael Dunn, Michael Dunn, Jr + James Dunn were listed, later than this, as part of Captain Alexander Mairs Company. Here it is spelt Marrs. Often it is seen as Mayrs or even Mayes. (All the same men!) Walker's Creek, where Capt Shannon lived, is very long. It empties into the New River in Giles Co (not then in existence).

tawba, but crossing at last he renewed the chase after Morgan, and reached the bank of the Yadkin February 3rd, as the Americans on the opposite side were forming in line to continue the march. The Yadkin was rising rapidly, but the impatient Cornwallis had to linger until the next day while the Americans leisurely marched off unmolested. They were joined at Guilford Court House by the troops from the Pedee, but being far inferior to their pursuers in number, they continued their retreat to the Dan, which was already rising, and on the 13th of February they crossed and entered Halifax County, Virginia. When Cornwallis came again in view, he found himself again stopped by high water. This turn of affairs disgusted him, and he wheeled about and marched back to Hillsboro, where he made his headquarters. General Greene rested and recruited his army, which now aggregated about five thousand men, and he determined to join battle with Cornwallis.

Before proceeding to relate the movements of the military in the New River Valley, the names of some of the settlers who came into the valley in 1780 will be mentioned. William Wilburn and David Hughes from North Carolina, and John and Benjamin White from Amherst County, Virginia, settled on Sugar Run in 1780, and a little later, probably in the autumn of 1781, came William Tracy Sarver, James Rowe and others from North Carolina, who settled in Wolf Creek valley. These men had gone from Culpeper County to the Hawe Patch in North Carolina, where it apears they joined themselves unto the King's men, and in Pyles' defeat on the Haw, on the 25th of February, 1781, James Rowe received from one of Lee's Legion a sabre wound which made him lame the rest of his days. The David Hughes referred to was also a Loyalist, and to escape military service in the American army hid himself in the wilds of the flatwoods about the head of Pipestem Creek, and on the waters of the Bluestone and Guyandotte. A high knob situated about seven miles northeast of Athens in Mercer County, is still called "Dave's Knob," from this man David Hughes, who had a hiding place on the top thereof.

A History of the Middle New River Settlements and Contiguous Territory - David E Johnston (1905)

Hughes was a giant in size and strength and on one of his expeditions he caught a cub bear which by its outcries, brought its mother which fiercely attacked Hughes, seizing him by the left arm. He succeeded in dispatching the bear by striking it with his fist in the ribs. It may here be added that the New River valley received a large number of inhabitants in the years of 1775-1782 from North Carolina, a large part of whom were tories, but from whom have descended a large number of highly honored and respectable people.

Cornwallis' march into upper Carolina had greatly alarmed the Virginians and General Greene wrote letters to Governor Jefferson and to the various commanders of detached bodies of troops in Virginia asking help, and among those to whom he addressed his urgent appeals were Preston, Sevier, Shelby and Campbell. Colonel William Preston on February 10, 1781, ordered the militia of Montgomery County to assemble at the Lead Mines, and on the day appointed three hundred and fifty men assembled pursuant to the order of their commander. Major Joseph Cloyd, assembled and led the Middle New River men. It is to be regretted that the names of the men who went with Preston and Cloyd have not been preserved. One company went from the Middle New River valley, which was commanded by Captain Thomas Shannon, of Walker's Creek, and one of his lieutenants was Alexander Marrs. A few names only of the privates who went along have been secured. They were Matthew French, John French, Edward Hale, Joseph Hare, Isaac Cole and Thomas Farley.

Preston began his march on the 18th day of February and reported to General Greene on the 28th day of that month, who assigned him to the command of General Andrew Pickens. On his way to report to Pickens he seems to have gotten between the American and British outposts, and camped for the night in close proximity to the British without knowing that they were near him.

On the second day of March, 1781, Lee's Legion and Preston's men had a spirited encounter with Tarleton, which Gen-

eral Greene in a dispatch to General Washington thus notices: "On the Second, Lieutenant Colonel Lee with a detachment of riflemen attacked the advance of the British army under Tarleton and killed and wounded thirty of them."

On the sixth of March at Whitsell's (Wetzell's mill), North Carolina, Williams' men, Pickens and his command, including Lee's Legion and Preston's Backwoodsmen, met the British and a severe engagement took place. The Americans were compelled to retreat, and Preston's horse took fright and ran through a mill pond near the British, threw Preston off and escaped into the British lines. Colonel Preston, being quite a fleshy man, found it difficult to keep up with the retreating army, and Major Cloyd seeing his condition dismounted and gave Preston his horse. On the eve of going into this battle John French, son of Matthew, and a member of Captain Shannon's company, was detailed as one of the guards to the wagon train. So soon as the firing began at the creek French left the train without orders—in fact against orders—and went to the fight, joined therein and shot one of the enemy. The officer in charge of the wagon train reported him for disobedience of orders, and demanded that he be court martialed. Major Cloyd remarked that as French ran not from the fight, but towards it, if they court martialed him for such a cause, he would never again draw his sword in behalf of the country.

The Americans continued their retreat to Guilford Court House, where the main body of Greene's army had assembled to fight Cornwallis. In the meantime, Colonel William Campbell with about sixty men had joined General Greene, and Preston's Montgomery men were placed under his, Campbell's, command on the extreme left of Greene's army. Colonel Tarleton says, in his Southern Campaigns pp 241, "That in the battle of Guilford Court House he held the right of the British army and that his troops were badly hurt by the Backwoodsmen from Virginia, that they stood behind a fence until the British Infantry with their bayonets climbed over the same." The Americans were defeated in this battle, and there were some criticisms as to the behavior of these Backwoodsmen or militia, and Colonel Preston in a letter to Governor Jefferson, written on the 10th of April, 1781, complaining of this criticism, and the injustice to his men, says, "that part of the men were in one action and all of the men were in two actions." Judge Schenk, in his "North Carolina 1780-81," credits Colonel Martin Armstrong with leading a body of Surry County men in the battle of Guilford Court House.

no

After the close of this battle the militia returned to their homes, which were then threatened by Indian incursions, their services being badly needed along the frontier to suppress the Indian forays and outrages.

To the battle of Yorktown, fought in October, 1781, went Trigg's Battalion of artillery composed largely of New River Valley men.

The outrages commited by the Indians upon the family of Thomas Ingles in Burke's Garden in April, 1782, greatly alarmed the settlers along the more exposed portions of the border, and they pleaded for protection. The consternation produced along the frontiers from Powell's Valley to New River was so great that the Governor of Virginia directed Colonel William Preston to assemble the field officers of Montgomery and Washington Counties at Lead Mines at once to devise ways and means to protect the settlers from Indian depredations. The meeting of these officers took place on the 6th day of July, 1782. In the meantime Colonel Preston had ordered Major Joseph Cloyd to call out the militia, and to station them at David Doak's Mill. The field officers present at the July meeting from Montgomery County were William Preston, Daniel Trigg, Walter Crockett, John Taylor, Joseph Cloyd and Abraham Trigg; from Washington County, Arthur Campbell, Aaron Lewis, William Edmiston, James Dysart and Major Patrick Lockhart, District Commissioner. The board of officers decided that two hundred men should be drawn out for the defense of the frontiers, to be disposed of into the following districts in Montgomery County, namely, "on New River in the

Section 9. The county of Wythe shall compose part of the district in which Washington and Russell are formed for holding district courts, and the county of Montgomery shall compose a part of the district of which Greenbrier and Botetourt are formed for holding a district court.[1]

At this time a decline in the influence of religion on the manners and morals of the people was noticed. This was due to the irregular activities of the church and the trend of thought in that period. With the breakdown of the old parish organization and the assumption of religious and educational responsibilities by the Presbyterian congregations a new situation developed. But it was not until academies or seminaries of learning were established in the different counties that any great headway was made. The Botetourt Seminary at Fincastle of the 1790's became the private school of Rev. Robert Logan some years later.

BATH COUNTY FORMED OUT OF AUGUSTA, BOTETOURT AND GREENBRIER, DECEMBER 14, 1790

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That from and after the first day of May next, all those parts of the counties of Augusta, Botetourt and Greenbrier, within the following bounds, to wit, beginning at the western corner of Pendleton county, thence to the top of the ridge dividing the head waters of the South branch from those of Jackson's river, thence a straight line to the lower end of John Redman's plantation on the Cowpasture river, thence to the top of the ridge that divides the waters of the Cow-pasture from those of the Calf-pasture, thence along the same as far as the ridge that divides Hamilton's creek from Mill creek, thence to the Mill mountain, and with the same to the north corner of the line of Rockbridge County, thence along the said mountain crossing the line of Botetourt county, to the ridge that divides the waters of Pad's Creek from those of Simpson's creek, thence along the said ridge to the Cow-pasture river, thence crossing the said river a direct course and crossing Jackson's river, at the mouth of Dunlap's creek, thence up the same as far as the narrows above the plantation of David Tate, Sen., so as to leave the inhabitants of the said creek in Botetourt county, thence a direct course to the top of the Alleghany mountain, where the road from the Warm Springs to Greenbrier courthouse crosses the said mountain, thence along the top of the said mountain opposite the head waters of Anthony's creek, thence a direct course crossing Greenbrier river to the end of Droop mountain, thence up the same to the great Greenbrier mountain, thence along the said mountain to the line of Randolph county, thence with the same along the said mountain dividing the waters of Monongalea and Cheat from those of Greenbrier river and thence to the beginning, shall form one distinct county, and be called and known by the name of Bath.[2]

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[1] Hening 13, 76.

[2] Hening 13, 165.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

THE TOWN OF FINCASTLE, A VILLAGE COMMUNITY

THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE LOCATED

At a court held the 14th day of February, 1770, the court taking into consideration the situation of a point in order to fix upon a proper place to recommend to his Excellency the Governor for establishing the Courthouse, are of opinion that the most convenient place for that purpose is eastward of a spring near Miller's Mill, to which opinion Mr. John Bowyer directed his dissent to be entered.

On February 15th the court taking into their further consideration the situation of the county in order to fix upon a proper place for settling their Courthouse do agree upon and accordingly recommend to his Excellency the Governor as the fittest place for that purpose a tract of land of Mr. Israel Christian's, containing eighty-one acres lying at a spring near the road on the southeast side of Miller's Mill, whereupon the said Israel Christian voluntarily gave up to the said court and offered to convey to them and their successors for the use of the county forty acres, part of the above tract, reserving to himself thereout two half-acre lotts, one of them to be laid off as he shall direct, the other as the court for the time being shall think fit.

The deed conveying this land is dated June 13, 1770. Israel Christian and Elizabeth, his wife, to Andrew Lewis, Richard Woods, Robert Breckenridge, William Preston, Benjamin Hawkins, David Robinson, William Fleming, George Skillern, William Ingles, John Howard, Philip Love, James Robinson, William Christian, William Herbert, John Montgomery, Stephen Trigg, Robert Doage, Walter Crockett, James McGavock, Francis Smith, Andrew Wood, William Matthews, John Bowman, William McKee, Anthony Bledsoe, Gentleman Justices of the Court of Botetourt, in consideration of a Courthouse for said County being established on the real estate herein conveyed, and of 20 shillings paid; 45 acres of land on the east side of Miller's Mill.

1770

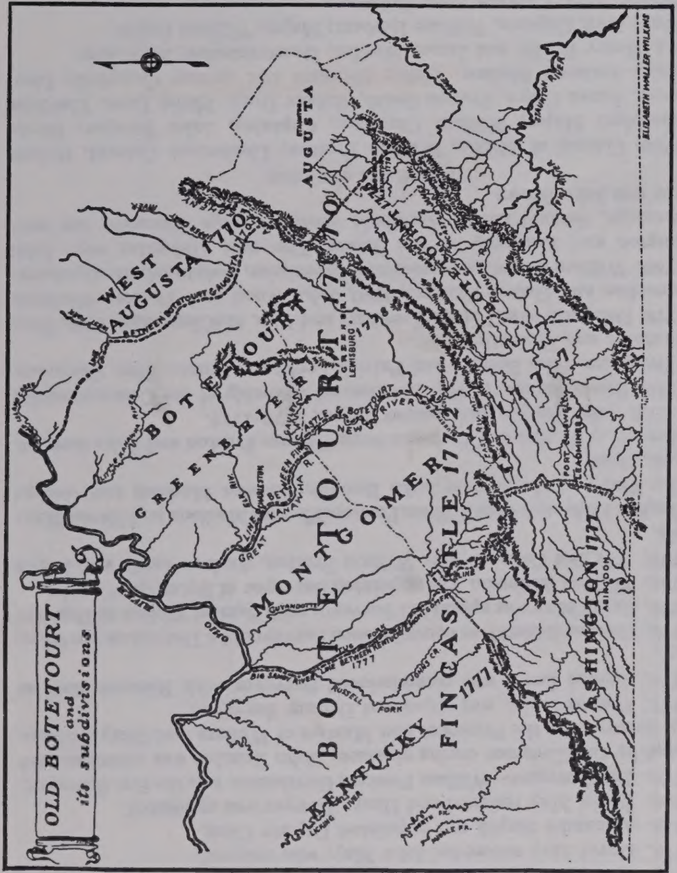
At a court held for Botetourt County at Miller's Mill the 10th day of April, 1770.

Present, Robert Breckenridge, Israel Christian, William Preston & Stephen Trigg, Gent.

Upon the petition of Stephen Trigg a licence is granted him to keep an ordinary at his house at Miller's Mill for one year & from thence till the next court held for this County.

Ordered that Thomas Rowland, George Burdwell, Isaiah Vincent & Joseph Looney do view and report the nearest and best way from where the court house is to stand to George Skillern's Plantation to the next court.

April 11th. Ordered that the Surveyor of this County do lay off two and a half acres of land for the use of the County at such place as he shall be



between the Warm Spring and the Hot Spring 15 miles and sixty poles from the head of Kerr's Creek Crossing Jackson's River in John Dean's Plantation and crossing Black Creek three times to several large marked trees, particularly two large white Oaks marked A C and B C on the west side of Anthony's Creek Mountain which divides the eastern and western waters to which place the Worshipful Court of Augusta Agreed to run the said line.[1]

This line was not immediately extended westward to the Ohio, but the territory north of that line was considered under the jurisdiction of Augusta County and formed what was known from that time as West Augusta District, the boundaries of which were definitely defined by an Act of the General Assembly in 1776. Beginning on the Alleghany mountains between the heads of Potowmack, Cheat and Greenbrier Rivers, thence along the ridge of mountains which divide the waters of Cheat River from those of Greenbrier, and that branch of Monongahela River called Tiger's Valley River to the Monongahela, thence up the said river, and the west fork thereof, to Bingerman's Creek, on the northwest side of the said west fork, thence up the said creek to the head thereof, thence in a direct course to the head of Middle Island Creek, a branch of the Ohio, and thence to the Ohio, including all the waters of the said creek in the aforesaid District of West Augusta, all that territory lying to the northward of the aforesaid boundary, and to the westward of the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland, shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be within the District of West Augusta.

BOTETOURT COUNTY ORGANIZED

The Justices—His Majesty's Commission of the Peace bearing date at Williamsburg the twenty-second day of December, 1769, was directed to Andrew Lewis, Richard Woods, Robert Brackenridge, William Preston, John Bowyer, Israel Christian, John Maxwell, James Trimble, Benjamin Hawkins, David Robinson, William Fleming, George Skillern and Benjamin Estill, Gentlemen, thereby constituting them jointly and severally his Justices to keep his peace in the County of Botetourt. Any four or more of them, of whom one should be Andrew Lewis, Richard Woods, Robert Brackenridge, William Preston, John Bowyer, Israel Christian or John Maxwell, might constitute a court by meeting at the usual place for holding Courts for the County according to law to hear and determine all suits, etc.; to keep or cause to be kept all orders of Council and Proclamations directed to them; to punish the offenders and breakers of laws and orders; and to keep or cause the Clerk of the Court to keep Records of all Judgments, Rules or Orders decided or agreed upon by them.

In the matter of territory represented by these justices, Andrew Lewis, Robert Brackenridge, William Preston, Israel Christian, David Robinson and William Fleming were from the Roanoke; Richard Woods, John Bowyer,

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[1] Reported May 3, 1773.

James Trimble and John Maxwell were from the Forks of James; George Skillern and Benjamin Estill from the main branch of James River, and Benjamin Hawkins, from Catawba.

The first meeting of the Commission was held on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of February, 1770, at the house of Robert Brackenridge, on Buffalo Creek, of Roanoke. Those present at this meeting were Andrew Lewis, Richard Woods, Robert Brackenridge, William Preston, Israel Christian and James Trimble. Andrew Lewis took the oath first and then administered it to the others.

February 13, 1770, *The Sheriffs*—Richard Woods, Gent., produced a commission from his Excellency the Governor appointing him Sheriff of Botetourt County during pleasure. James McDowell and James McGavock were under-sheriffs.

Through May and June Thomas Madison was Deputy Sheriff. Arthur Woods, Israel Christian, James Trimble and Benjamin Hawkins were recommended to the Governor as fit persons to execute the office of Sheriff, from which order William Preston, John Bowyer, John Howard, Robert Breckenridge and William McKee entered their dissent.

October 11, 1770, Arthur Woods was discharged from acting as Deputy Sheriff.

November 15, 1770, Thomas Madison was discharged as Deputy.

November 15, 1770, Robert Alexander was appointed Under-Sheriff.

August 14, 1771, The court composed of James Trimble, Benjamin Hawkins, David Robinson, William Fleming, Benjamin Estill, William Inglish, Philip Love, James Robinson, William Christian, William Herbert, Stephen Trigg, Robert Doak, Walter Crockett, James McGavock and William McKee, recommended as fit persons to execute the office of Sheriff, Israel Christian, John Maxwell and James Trimble, Christian and Maxwell having an equal number of votes.

November 12, 1771, Israel Christian, Gentleman, proved his commission from the Governor appointing him Sheriff. William Christian and Stephen Trigg were his securities—William McClenachan and Daniel Trigg were Deputies.

February 10, 1773, Francis Smith became Deputy Sheriff in place of Daniel Trigg.

August 11, 1773, The court recommended John Maxwell, James Trimble and Benjamin Hawkins as proper persons for Sheriff.

November 11, 1773, John Maxwell received a commission appointing him Sheriff. Francis Smith and James McGavock took the oath as Deputies under Maxwell.

February 8, 1774, Samuel Walker took the oath of a Deputy Sheriff.

1776. George Skillern was Sheriff, 1778 Andrew Woods, 1779 Wm. Madison—Wm. McClenachan and James Barnett, Deputies under Wm. Madison—Wm. McClenachan Sheriff March, 1782.

1770. *The Clerks of the Court*—John May was the first clerk, appointed by commission, December 22, 1769.

1771. David McCoy, Deputy Clerk.

1778. David May succeeded John May, who resigned.

1785. Alexander Smyth was appointed Deputy Clerk.

1788. David May resigned and Henry Bowyer was appointed.

1770. *The Surveyors*—William Preston, Gentleman, was the first Surveyor, appointed by the Governor during pleasure. John Trimble was commissioned Deputy Surveyor by the President and Masters of William and Mary College.

1771. Francis Smith was appointed Deputy Surveyor.

1772. Samuel Lewis was commissioned Surveyor with Richard May as Deputy.

1773. Thomas Bullett was commissioned Surveyor of a District on the Ohio.

1778. David May was appointed Surveyor with Samuel Walker as Deputy.

1792. William Anderson was appointed Surveyor of Botetourt County.

1770. *The first Coroners* were William Preston, Andrew Lewis and James Trimble.

The *first Escheators* were William Preston, Thomas Madison and David May.

The *King's Attorneys* were Luke Bowyer, Thomas Madison and George Hancock, Gent.

Members of the House of Burgesses were William Preston and John Bowyer, 1769–1772; John Bowyer and Andrew Lewis, 1772–1775.

1776. *Representatives* in the first *General Assembly* of the Commonwealth were: Delegates, John Bowyer and Patrick Lockhart; Senate, Wm. Christian, for Botetourt and Fincastle.

1778. Delegates were Patrick Lockhart and Wm. McClenachan; 1779, Wm. McClenachan and George Skillern; 1780, John Wood and Thomas Madison.

1780. William Christian represented Greenbrier, Botetourt, Montgomery, Washington and Kentucky in the Senate. The next Delegates were John Breckenridge, Samuel Lewis, Archibald Stuart, George Hancock; the next Senator was John Brown.

THE MILITIA OFFICERS

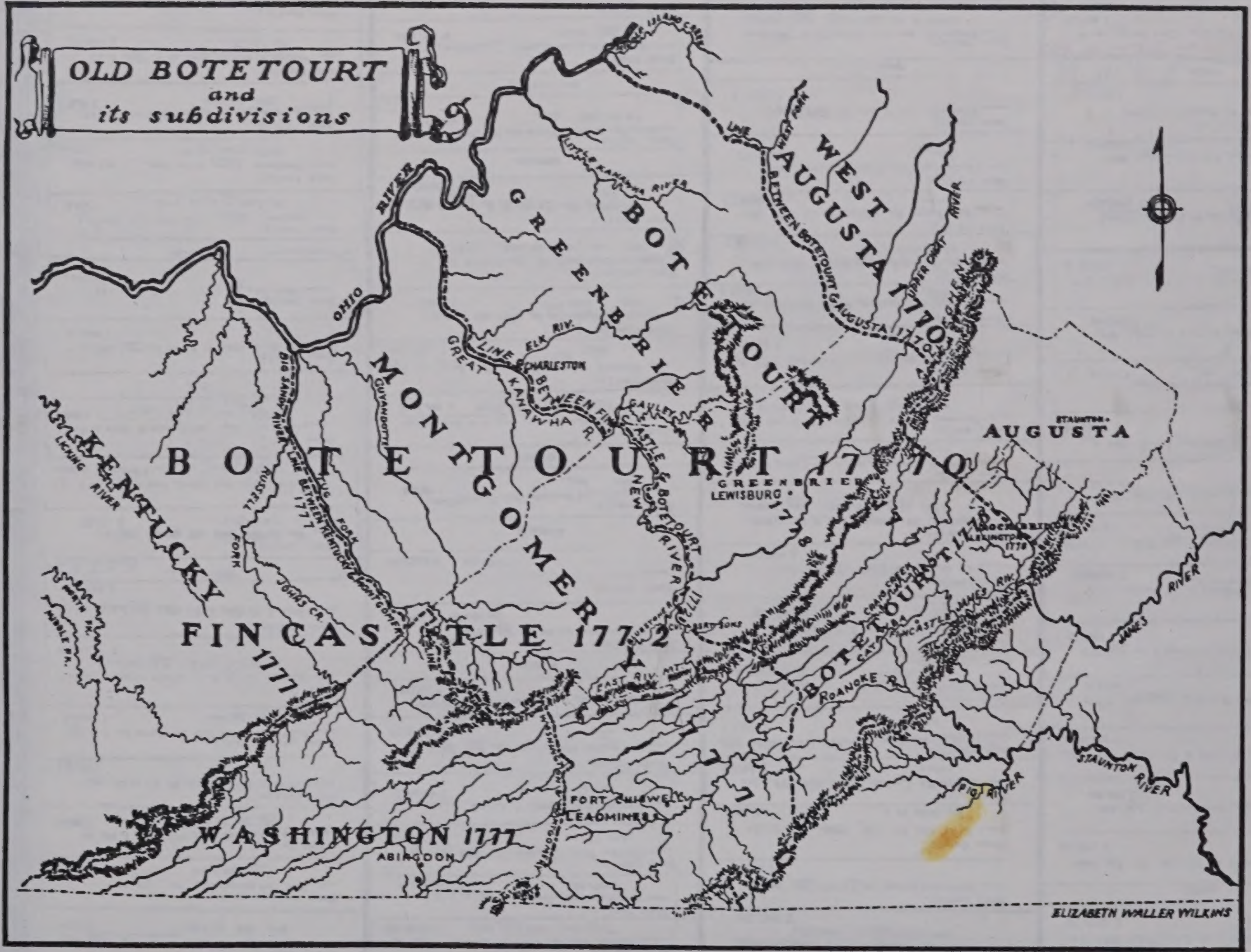
1770. Colonel of Militia, William Preston; Lieutenant Colonel, Robert Breckenridge; Major, William Christian; Captains, John Bowyer, David Robinson, James Cloyd, Francis Smith, Robert Doak, Philip Love, Matthew Arbuckle, Anthony Bledsoe, Walter Crockett and Arthur Campbell; Lieutenants, Henry Paulin and James McAfee; Quartermaster, John May.

May, 1770, Captain, William Herbert; Major, William Ingles.

March, 1771, Captain, John Robinson.

October, 1771, Lieutenant in Capt. John Robinson's Company, John Dean.

June 1774. Col. Preston moved from Botetourt to Fincastle county in the spring of 1774, and Col. Breckenridge had died, so William Fleming was commissioned Colonel in the county of Botetourt. The new captains were


OLD BOTETOURT
and
its subdivisions
OHIO RIVER
LITTLE KANAWHA RIVER
WEST FORK
LINE BETWEEN BOTETOURT & AUGUSTA 1770
WEST AUGUSTA 1770
UPPER GREAT RIVER
BOTETOURT
GREENBRIER
ALLEGHENY
ELK RIV.
CHARLESTON
GREAT KANAWHA R.
LINE BETWEEN FINCASTLE & BOTETOURT
GAULEY R.
NEW RIVER
MONTGOMERY
BOTETOURT 1770
GREENBRIER
LEWISBURG
1778
STAUNTON
AUGUSTA
ROCKBRIDGE
LEXINGTON
1778
BOTETOURT 1770
JAMES RIV.
JAMES RIVER
KENTUCKY 1777
LICKING RIVER
RUSSELL FORK
BIG SANDY RIVER LINE BETWEEN KENTUCKY & MONTGOMERY 1777
TUG FORK
GUYANDOTTE
JOHNS CR.
FINCASTLE 1772
1777
EAST RIV. MT.
CRAIG CREEK
CATAWBA
FINCASTLE
ROANOKE R.
1777
FORT CHISWELL
LEADMINES
WASHINGTON 1777
ABINGDON
BIG RIVER
STAUNTON RIVER
ELIZABETH WALLER WILKINS

Dunn

Treman or Guthrie Genealogy?

The Newberry Library Genealogical Index

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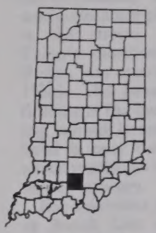


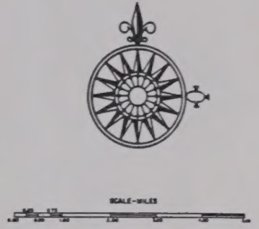
Orange County

Established in 1816, the same year that Indiana became a state, Orange County was named after Orange County, North Carolina. Many of the early settlers came to this area from the Carolina area around Durham and Raleigh. Paoli is the county seat.

At the city of Orleans, "Dogwood Capital of Indiana," the heart of the spring season produces pink and white dogwood in the streets, park, and cemetery. Today's Northwood Institute at West Baden, was once the West Baden Springs Hotel. The beautiful imported marble flooring of the court, as well as in the ceiling, can still be seen today. The 750-room hotel is now the Northwood Institute, which specializes in programs for the food service industry.

Just southwest of West Baden, the city of French Lick offers the French Lick Springs Golf and Tennis Resort (2,600 acres), the Midwest's largest resort; the House of Clocks Museum, with more than 200 clocks in a 78-year-old house; and the Indiana Railway Museum, that makes a 2-hour, 18 mile trip around French Lick and Cuzco, where Patoka Lake is located.

Much of the county is covered by the Hoosier National Forest, and other natural points of interest include Jackson State Recreation Area, Tillery Hill State Recreation Area, Springs Valley State Fish and Wildlife Area, Patoka Lake, and the Underground River.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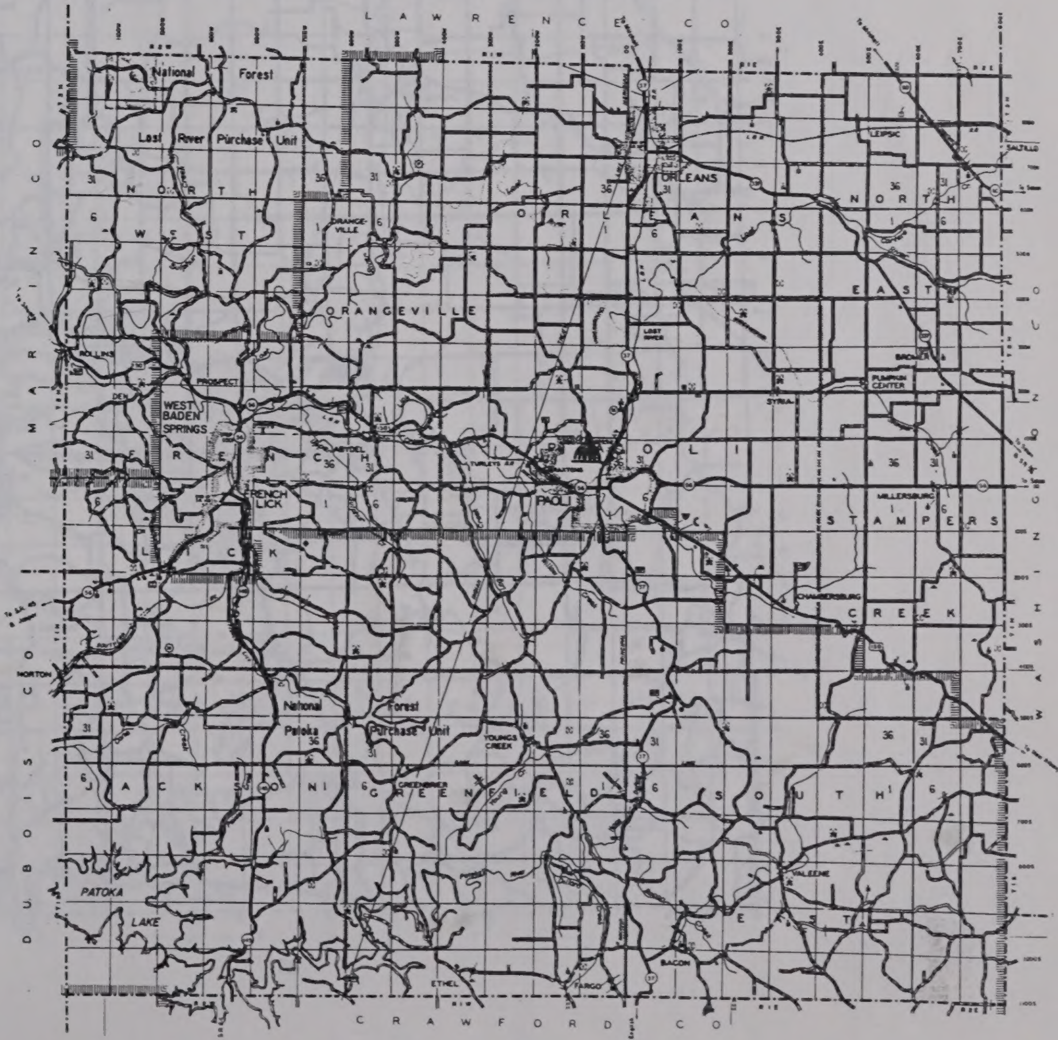
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BROWNSTOWN
MILLERSBURG
STAMPERS CREEK
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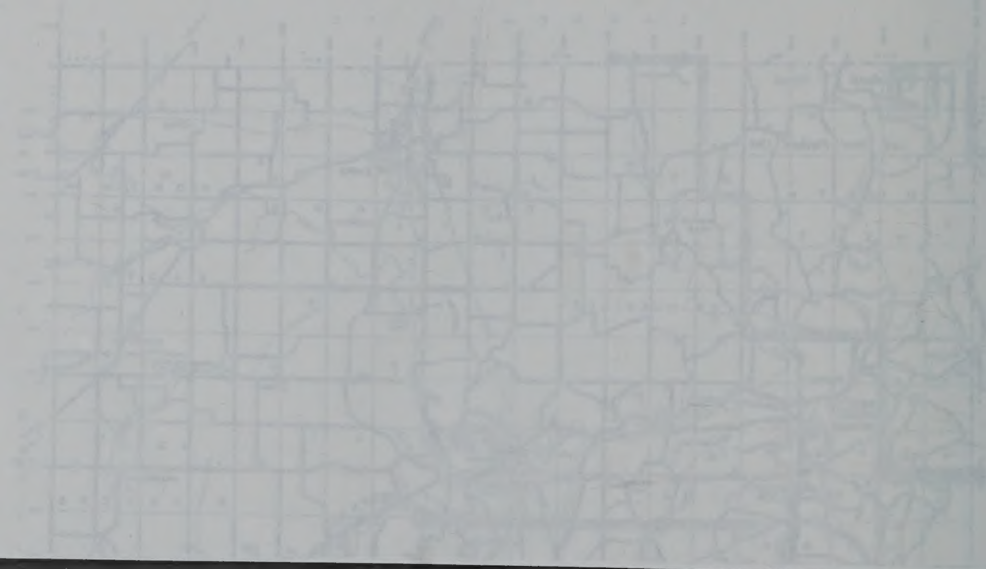

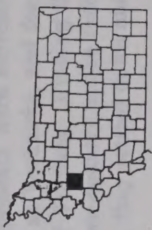

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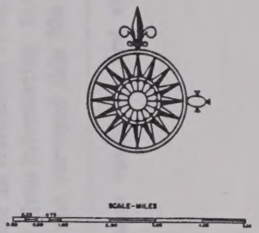
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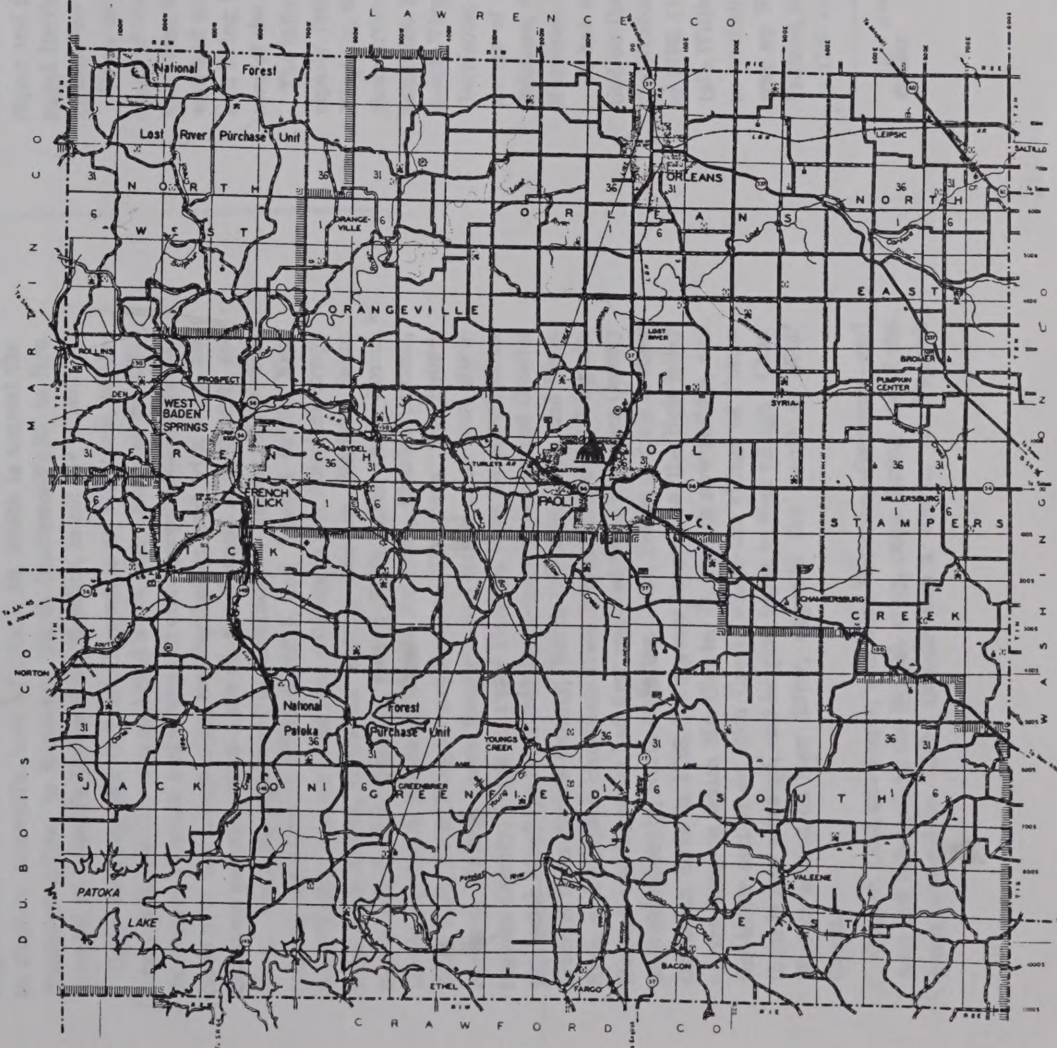
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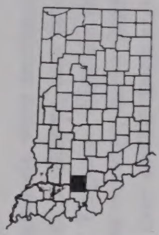

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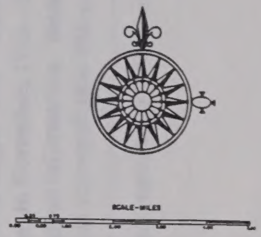
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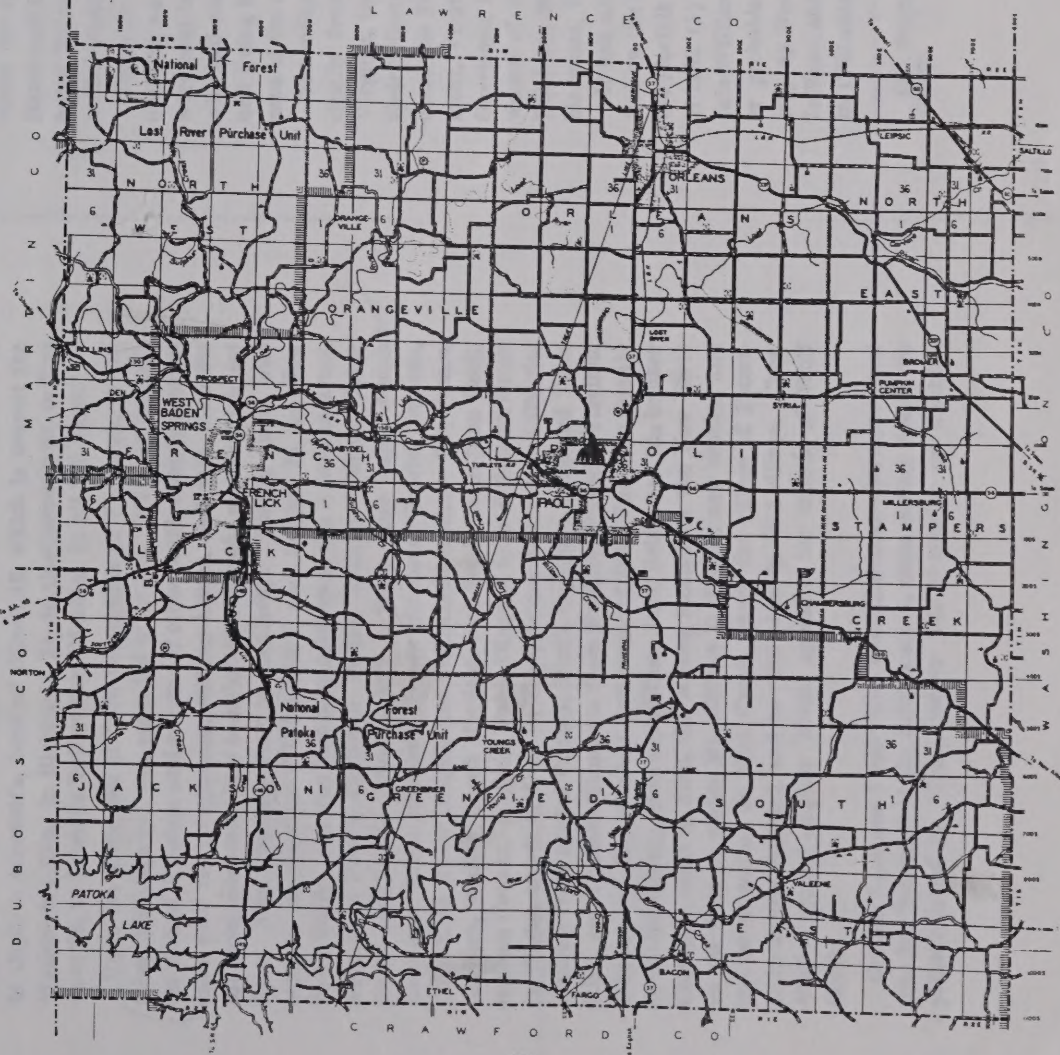
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ETHEL
FARGO
BACON

neighborhood of Captain Pearis 30 men, Sugar Run 20, Captain Moore's head of Bluestone 25, head of Clinch 25. In Washington, at Richlands 20, Castle woods 30, Rye Cove 20, Powell's Valley 30 men. The distances from Captain Pearis' to Sugar Run 10 miles, to Captain Moore's, head of Bluestone 30, to Captain Maxwell's, head of Clinch 16, which is nearest the Washington line, to Richlands 24, to Castlewood's 30, to Rye Cove 28, to Powell's Valley Fort 26 miles, in all 164 miles."

Upon the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, in October, 1781, the war was regarded at an end. Many of the militia men of Virginia and swarms of other people soon thereafter, came over the Alleghanies, seeking homes, and with them for the same purpose, came some of the French- and British soldiers. Vast throngs went to Kentucky. Among those who came in the years of 1782-3-4 and 5, and located in the New River Valley, and who had been soldiers in the American army, were John Peters, Christian Peters, Charles Walker, Isaac Smith and Larkin Stowers, and a little later came Josiah Meadows, Jacob Meadows, James Emmons, Charles Duncan, John Kirk, Peter Dingess and Tollison Shuemate. The Peters, Stowers, Walker, Jacob Meadows and Smith came from Rockingham County, Virginia, Peter Dingess, from Botetourt County, Josiah Meadows from Bedford, James Emmons and Charles Duncan from Stokes County, North Carolina, John and Thos. Kirk, and Tollison Shuemate from Fauquier County, Virginia. Duncan and Emmons had first removed from Fauquier County to Stokes County, North Carolina. John Peters and his brother Christian came in 1783, the former located on the New River on the farm on which Mr. Charles D. French now resides, and the latter settled on Rich Creek, where the village of Peterstown is now situated, and he gave name to that village. Chas Walker settled on New River, opposite the mouth of Wolf Creek.

Conner, Link and Lugar, who were Hessians—Germans—and who had belonged to the British army, came during one of the years referred to. John Conner was a courier or dispatch bearer for Colonel Tarleton, the British commander on the battlefield of the Cowpens, and had been sent with a message, became intoxicated on the way, failed to deliver the message, was court martialed and sentenced to receive, and did receive one hundred lashes, save one, on his bare back, lived, but fainted under the operation, though he had been heavily dosed with liquor and powder mixed. This whipping caused him to let the hated British do their own fighting thereafter, and thereupon he deserted to the Americans.

Three or four Hessian regiments were surrendered as prisoners of war by Cornwallis at Yorktown, and for safe keeping were sent into the valley of Virginia. Finding there a people who had come from their own country, spoke their own tongue and living in a goodly land, they settled down and became citizens of the country.

The influx of population of the New River Valley, came principally from four directions, viz: the Virginia valley, Piedmont, Virginia, the upper waters of the James and Roanoke Rivers or their tributaries, and from North Carolina. From the valley came the Peters, Walkers, Stowers, Smiths; from the Piedmont, Virginia, the Chapmans, Johnstons, McKensey, Lyttles, Garrisons, Kirks, Emmons, Duncans and Shuemates; from the waters of the James and Roanoke Rivers, the Clays, Baileys, Belchers, Shannons and Whites; from North Carolina, the Harmans, Wilburns, Hughes and Hagers.

It has already been stated that Captain George Pearis settled on the New River, where Pearisburg station on the line of the Norfolk & Western Railway is now situated, in the Spring of 1782. (1) He purchased a tract of land (204 acres) of Captain William Ingles for seventy pounds sterling. It is altogether probable that Mrs. Ingels had observed these lands on her way up New River in November, 1755, after her escape from the Indians, and had given information thereof to her husband, who in 1780 entered and surveyed this 204 acre tract, as well, also,

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(1) George Pearis opened the first store in what is now Giles County.

The James Robert Crockett Family History

by Beatrice Marchison Crockett

CS 71 C938 (1958)

Re: Dean

THREE CROCKETTS CAME TO AMERICA

Dunn

JOSEPH LOUIS CROCKETT

(Son of Antoine)

The third son of Antoine (de Crocketagne) Crockett and Louise de Saix is the one in whom we are most interested for he is the direct ancestor of our James Robert Crockett line in America. Joseph Louis was born on January 9, 1676, in Donegal, Ireland, where his father had settled when he first came to Ireland and before he established himself on land of his own in Kenmore Parish. Joseph Louis married Sarah Stuart of Donegal, where they lived for five or six years and where their first three children were born. These were sons:

1. Joseph Louis Crockett, Jr., born May 6, 1702, in Donegal, Ireland.
2. Thomas Stuart Crockett, born March 9, 1704, in Donegal, Ireland.
3. John Crockett, born June 10, 1707, in Donegal, Ireland.

After John was born Joseph Louis took his family back to his parents' native France to live but in France he found such violent hatred for the Huguenots that he left France and with his wife and three sons emigrated to America. They settled in a Huguenot colony in N. Rochelle, New York, and here in this colony on August 10, 1709, another son was born to Joseph Louis and Sarah Stuart Crockett. They named their fourth son William and this William Crockett became the great grandfather of Colonel David Crockett, hero of the Alamo, and the great grandfather of Colonel David's brother, George Crockett. And this George Crockett is the grandfather of James Robert Crockett of whom this manuscript is written.

4. William Crockett, born August 10, 1709, in N. Rochelle, New York, the first grandson of Antoine de Crocketagne and Louise de Saix to be born in America.

After William was born Joseph Louis and his family left the Huguenot colony in N. Rochelle, New York, and for two years they resided in Pennsylvania. Then Joseph Louis took his family to the Virginia colony where so many French refugees, including the Maurys and Fontaines, later settled in 1716, 1717, and 1718. In the colony of Virginia six more children were born to Joseph Louis and Sarah Stuart Crockett:

5. James Edwin Crockett, born November 1711, in Virginia.
6. Jason Spotswood Crockett, born December 2, 1713, in Virginia.
7. Elizabeth Lee Crockett, born June 30, 1715, in Virginia.
8. Martha Ellen Crockett, born September 10, 1719, in Virginia.
9. Mary Dandridge Crockett, born in August 1721, in Virginia.
10. Sarah Jane Crockett, born May 9, 1723, in Virginia.

Of the ten children of Joseph Louis Crockett six were sons to carry on the Crockett name in America. These sons are sketched briefly as follows:

1. Joseph Louis Crockett, Jr., (b. 1702) married Jeanne de Vigne, the daughter of a French exile, a Huguenot, in 1728 or 1729. They lie buried in the old Crockett cemetery near Shawsville, now Montgomery County, Virginia. Joseph Louis Crockett was in the colonial militia having been commissioned Captain of Foote Colonial Militia in 1752. (Virginia Magazine History, Vol. 27, October 1918.) Joseph Louis, Jr. settled on the Roanoke River near Shawsville, Virginia, and became an extensive land owner of Virginia. His son married Rebecca Lorton of the Lorton family which is descended from the Earl of Kingston in England.
2. Thomas Stuart Crockett left no records.
3. John Crockett married Eliza Bewley. John taught school at White Post Academy in Culpepper County. After his marriage he removed to Albemarle, Virginia, where he was principal of a high school until his death in 1770.
4. William Crockett, as stated before, became the great grandfather of Colonel David Crockett, hero of the Alamo, and of Colonel David's brother George Crockett who is the direct ancestor of James Robert Crockett of this manuscript.
5. James Edwin Crockett, the second child of Joseph Louis to be born in America, and his first to be born in Virginia, was married to Virginia Wood on July 13, 1733. They had four sons and four daughters.
6. Jason Spotswood Crockett married Margaret Lacy of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on June 30, 1740. Jason and his wife lived in Pennsylvania for seven months and then moved to Granville, North Carolina, where they reared a large family.

A few of the descendants of Joseph Louis Crockett, the son of Antoine, are:

Dr. Robert Crockett who was a pioneer Presbyterian minister.
Colonel Anthony Crockett who was a member of the Virginia legislature from Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1790, before the state of Kentucky was established.
Mrs. Anna Bell Tuck-Sapp, a geneologist of note, is a descendant of Joseph

Louis. The Crocketts are indebted to her for much information of the Crockett lineage.
Colonel Hugh Crockett, Colonel Walter Crockett, and Colonel Joseph Crockett are sons of Joseph Crockett, Jr. (b. 1732)
John and Robert Crockett, descendants of Joseph Louis, Jr., were members of the House of Burgesses of Virginia.
Mary Elizabeth Crockett, who married Henry Collup, is the mother of Janie Preston Collup who married the Reverend John Stewart French, D.D., and who collaborated with Zella Armstrong as author of NOTABLE SOUTHERN FAMILIES of which Volume 5 is a history of the Crockett family.

In the book NOTABLE SOUTHERN FAMILIES James Robert Crockett is listed as a great nephew of Colonel David Crockett but in this history his line was not established. This, as Colonel Davy would say, "put me into a storming humor", and at once I set about the task of establishing the James Robert Crockett line in order that my Crockett children shall know their family lineage. Descendants of James Robert Crockett had the proper information, through Dr. David Porter Crockett, to establish their line but Zella Armstrong and Janie Stewart French printed only what was mailed to them by the various family members. The authors did research work on Colonel David's lineage but no research was done on the James Robert line. At the time Horace Mudd sent them the names of his grandfather's (James Robert) family he was a very young man living in Oklahoma. Horace Mudd did not know the Crockett lineage, records of which at that very time were lying in an old family trunk and in the memory of Dr. David Porter Crockett, M.D., M.E., member of Virginia legislature and eldest son of James Robert Crockett. But the James Robert Crockett family owes Horace Mudd a note of gratitude for sending the name of his grandfather to appear in NOTABLE SOUTHERN FAMILIES, for through his efforts the name of James Robert Crockett is at least listed.

SAMUEL CROCKETT

(Grandson of Antoine)

Samuel was the son of Antoine (de Crocketagne) Crockett's son James. His uncle Joseph Louis was already in America and Samuel followed him in 1715.

In America he married Esther Thompson, the daughter of Reverend John Thompson, a Presbyterian minister. Six children of this couple are listed as follows:

1. Samuel Crockett, Jr. was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, in 1735. He served in the war against the Indians and was granted land in Fincastle, Virginia.
    - (a) Major Robert Crockett, the son of Samuel Crockett, Jr., was military commandant of southwest Virginia. He died in 1819.
        - (1) Charles Lewis Crockett, son of the above Major Robert Crockett, became owner of the famous Bowling Green Plantation in Wythe County, Virginia. From state archives we know that he was a state representative from Wythe County, Virginia, and also a member of the Senate 1865-1867.
2. Jane Crockett, daughter of Samuel and Esther Thompson Crockett, married Andrew Perry of Tazewell County, Virginia, September 20, 1808. She was married in the lovely home of her brother, Dr. Samuel Crockett who resided in Franklin, Tennessee.
3. Another daughter of Samuel Crockett married Colonel Ingles in 1794. Colonel Ingles was the son of William Ingles and Mary Draper who made the miraculous escape in history from the Indians.
4. Another daughter of Samuel married John Montgomery on November 28, 1753. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War and his grave in Wythe County, Virginia, is marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution.
5. John Crockett, another son of Samuel, served in the Revolutionary War as First Lieutenant. He was also in the French and Indian War.
6. Andrew Crockett, son of Samuel, became a very wealthy land owner of Virginia.

Dr. Robert Hugh Crockett (born December 7, 1869) a descendant of Samuel, is a very prominent attorney of Franklin, Tennessee. He is the author of several volumes pertaining to briefs and arguments in the Appellate Courts and he has done research relative to the Crockett family, especially on heraldry of the Crocketts.

The above mentioned are only a few of the American descendants of Samuel Crockett, that grandson of Antoine who broke away from the Antoine tree to settle in America.

(CAPTAIN) ROBERT WATKINS CROCKETT, JR.

(Grandson of Antoine)

The second of Antoine (de Crocketagne) Crockett's grandsons to come to America was Robert Watkins, Jr., son of Antoine's fourth son. Already

Their ancestral home is in Gorham, Maine. James Robert Crockett, whose line we are sketching, is not related to the English Crocketts nor to those of New England in America.

TEN GENERATIONS FROM ANTOINE CROCKETT

Here is an outline for youthful descendants to trace their direct Crockett ancestry:

1st Generation: Gabriel Gustave de Crocketagne was of early Norman ancestry, and the father of -

2nd Generation: Antoine de Crocketagne, born July 10, 1643, in Montauban, southern France; married Louise de Saix in 1669; fled France to Ireland in 1672; in Ireland he shortened his name to Crockett and took a new coat of arms, the Wild Grey Goose; became the father of -

3rd Generation: Joseph Louis Crockett, born January 9, 1676; married Sarah Stuart in Donegal, Ireland; emigrated to America and was the father of -

4th Generation: William Crockett, born August 10, 1709, in a Huguenot settlement in N. Rochelle, New York; became the father of -

5th Generation: David Crockett, born (date unknown); this was the grandfather of Colonel David Crockett, hero of the Alamo in American history; became the father of -

6th Generation: John Crockett, born 1754; married Rebecca Hawkins; became the father of Colonel David Crockett, hero of the Alamo, and also the father of Colonel David's oldest brother -

7th Generation: George Samuel Crockett, born 1778; wife's name not known. George Samuel became the father of a son who was named -

8th Generation: James Martin Crockett, born 1801; married Martha Crouch; their youngest child was -

9th Generation: James Robert Crockett, born March 22, 1843; first marriage to Jane Littrell; second marriage to Linda Smith; third marriage to Adelia Roberson; became the father of -

10th Generation: Any child of James Robert Crockett's three marriages is the tenth generation, and any grandchild becomes the eleventh generation, and so on.